PALMER
Is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 10 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1916. ONE ANNA.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
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SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Jan. 16				
16th "	Maloja ...	12500	... ...	...
23rd "	Mandala ...	8000	... ...	...
30th "	Salsette ...	6000	Arabia ...	8000
6th Feb.	Kaiser-i-Hind ...	11500	... ...	...
13th "	Salsette ...	6000	Karmala ...	9000
20th "	Kashmir ...	9000	....	...
27th "	Salsette ...	6000	Khyber ...	9000
5th March	Khiva ...	9000	....	...
12th "	Medina ...	12500	....	...
19th "	Caledonia ...	8000	....	...
26th "	Salsette ...	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ...	9000	....	...
9th "	Salsette ...	6000	Malwa ...	11000
16th "	Kaisar-i-Hind ...	11500	....	...
23rd "	Salsette ...	6000	Mooltan ...	10000
30th "	Karmala ...	9000	... ...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
13th Jan. 16	Namur ...	7000	Medina ...	12500
27th "	Nankin ...	7000	Mongolia ...	10000
10th Feb	Novara ...	7000	Malwa ...	11000
24th "	Malta ...	7000	Mooltan ...	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Jan.	Dilwara	E and S Africa via Mormug Porebunder
*15th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct
18th	Chakla ...	Coasting Karachi.
27th	Berbera	London(Limited accomdation one class only)

* or later on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., LLtd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ryo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	11th Jan	22nd Jan
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	23rd Jan
Yetsorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4186	16th Jan	28th Jan.
Penang Maru	S Muraokumi	6280	31st Jan	12th eb
Yebashi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4098	1st Feb.	13th Feb.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru..	1075	T. Arivata	14th Jan.	25th Jan.
Ligon Maru..	1638	I. Watanabe	25th Jan	7th Feb

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Us rd.	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9372	....	20th Feb.
City of Lon.	A & C	9239	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

Ports of Sailing.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,038	480	720
Liverpool	600	990	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Hindu	6388	J. Kinnaird	10th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Cicasia	6723	C F Osborne	24th Feb "
		R.D., R.N.R.	
S.S. Castilla	6888	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Lisoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoe, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Surabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hollo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, help digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

K 5

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lallas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE of Repairing and making of watches, etc., will be taught. Terms moderate. Particulars F. MIRZA, 99, Girgaum Back Road. 2857

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN,—Run under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2764

ECONOMISE.—By dealing with TREACHER AND CO., LD., who allow 6½ per cent. DISCOUNT on all CASH purchases of Stores, Wines, Tobacco, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and ALL V. P. P. ORDERS. 2820

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co, No 123, Crawford Market Compound. 611

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT.—Salary Rs. 75. A Graduate able to write big and distinct English and Gujrathi writing need apply, giving full details of past engagements and salaries earned to Box No. 701 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2374

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

WANTED.—For the Medical Department of the Uganda Protectorate a duly qualified ASSISTANT SURGEON and SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary Rs. 250 per month for the Assistant Surgeon and Rs. 130 per month for Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Period of engagement is three years. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates and diplomas to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents in India,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
2875

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th January, 1916, for the post of SUPERVISOR under this Board. Salary Rs. 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. Leave, leave allowances and travelling allowance will be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. The appointment will be made for three years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice on either side, and to the right of the Board to dispense with the services of the Supervisor for misconduct. Applications should state age, qualifications, occupation and extent of the knowledge of vernacular languages spoken by Assam tea garden coolies and should be accompained by testimonials.
W. M. KENNEDY, Major, I.A.,
Chairman, Assam Labour Board.
Block B-3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.
808

WANTED a SUPERVISOR for the District Board, Darbhanga, on salary of Rs. 150—10—200 per month with 2nd class travelling allowance as per C. S. Regulations. None need apply who is not qualified under Government Notification No 3334, L. S. G., dated the 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1198, T. M., dated the 18th June, 1906. Applications with copies of testimonials under registered cover and superscribed "Application for the post of Supervisor," stating age, qualifications and past service, if any, must reach this office by 20th January, 1916. Selected candidate shall have to join at once. Preference will be given to one who has previous experience of District Board works.
DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Darbhanga.
Laheriasarai, the 23rd December, 1915.
810

WANTED

WANTED.—OFFERS with terms to start a Tannery in the State.
Apply to.—
REVENUE MINISTER.
2876 Bhopal C. I.

WANTED for a Mill-Office—A PARSEE ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly efficient in Spinning and Weaving Accounts. Apply to Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2870

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 309, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bathroom attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED—BUSINESS ADVERTISERS. Place prominent. Situation selected. For particulars apply. MANAGER, SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE, Crawford Market.
2858 Lalsing Mansions.

WANTED.—English lady, Matric or School Final, temperate in habits, knowing Latin, Music, for children in Mahomedan family for whole day, near Colaba Station. Boarding free. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No 689 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2816

WANTED—an energetic smart GRADUATE as TUTOR and COMPANION to a Kumar aged seven years. Lodging and Boarding free. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications and salary expected to
PRIVATE SECRETARY
2856 to the Rajasaheb of Bansda.

WANTED immediately at the Daly College, Indore, an ASSISTANT MASTER with some experience of teaching History, Geography and Urdu. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, athlete preferred. For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. Applicants who are already employed should apply through their Superior Officers. 990

WANTED—Immediately COMPETENT GRADUATES in Arts and Science, Undergraduates and matriculates to serve as teachers in the new A. V. School, Bassein, Thana. Decent start. Binding of service for at least a year necessary. Apply sharp to:—
R. N. SAMANT,
2830 Headmaster.

WANTED.—An M.A. in English for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English in the D.A.V. College Lahore. Pay up to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—
THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College,
Managing Committee, Lahore.
3833

FOR SALE

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

FOR SALE.—A few horses broken to saddle and harness. Apply.
WELLINGTON MEWS.
2873

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES—1,408 pairs Gents Black Patent Half slippers bark tanned soles, screwed on. In sizes. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Do not miss this opportunity.
Reduced Price Ans. 14.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-14 Madras.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in modern Building, Hornby Road, Electric Lift and fittings. Rent Rs. 100 to Rs. 140. Apply to Box No. 693 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2830

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore, up to 11-30 a.m., on MONDAY, the 21st February, 1916 at which date, time, and place they will be opened, for the 12 months commencing from the 1st April 1916.
1 The Stores will require to be delivered at one of the recognised Railway Store Depots, but may be consigned from Out stations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of tender.
2 The undermentioned are some of the articles required.
Under Schedule A:—
Lamps of sorts, Hides, Chicks, Gunny Bags, Jute Gasketting, Paulins, Manilla Rope, Soap, Waste Cotton, Fire Bricks, Wooden Handles, etc., etc.
Under Schedule B:—
Baskets of sorts, Bamboos, Charcoal, Coir Loose, Coir Yarn, Khus Khus, Lime Stone, Log Line, Leather Goods, Newar, Candles, Twine, Matches, etc., etc.
3 Lists of articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Boards, at the Principal Railway Stations on the North Western Railway, and further details and forms of tender, can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper. North Western Railway Lahore, as explained in Para 7.
4 Samples of the various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of the Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Monday the 14th February 1916, but samples are not required for articles that have to be supplied to Standards.
5 Earnest money as prescribed in the form of tender must be remitted in cash or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, and the Cashiers receipt shall be attached to the form of tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.
6 Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money, will not be considered.
7 Tender forms may be obtained on application from the Chief Storekeeper on payment of Rs. 10, for Schedule A, in which are included the important items, and Rs. 5, for Schedule B, in which are included a large number of petty items. The cost of these Tender Forms will not be returned. All tenders received by post or by hand, will be opened in public on Monday the 21st February 1916, at 11-30 a.m. in the Agent's Office, North Western Railway Lahore.
8 Only one representative of each firm tendering will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of tenders. Those who do not wish to be present, should post their tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening the tenders, except the names of the firms whose tenders have been received.
9 The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.
10 The acceptance or rejection of tenders will not be notified till about a month from the date of opening of the tenders.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 7th, January 1916.
2864

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate of PUTLIBAI, widow of HIRACHAND CHAMPSEY, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant...Deceased.
Bai RUTTONBAI, widow of MEHTA AMICHAND LADHANI, and maternal grandmother of KHENGAR RAWJI grandson of the above named deceased residing at Mandvi Bunder outside the Fort appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of KHENGAR RAWJI the minor grandson of the said deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he attains majority .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 23rd day of Dec. 1915.
Messrs. JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
2869 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. TYO MARU, having arrived on the 11th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bill's for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on TUESDAY, the 18th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th January 1916. 2868

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to ONE p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 20th day of January, 1916, for the supply of Cement, Portland ENGLISH 900 casks.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.
4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.
5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA.
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, Jan. 10th 1916.
2871

NOTICE.

RE: MESSRS. W. WOLF & SONS, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, have been appointed Liquidators for the above Firm in place of Mr. D. M. Tombroff.
P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
Bombay, 6th January, 1916.
2832

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat safes, drawing room comfortable full size lucky Chesterfield suites lined with rich silk tapestry with French button cushions and hair-tufts, dressing cheval glasses by Wimbridge, zoonda, almyrahs, arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, book cases, vases, table ornaments, towel horse, hatstand, Singer's sewing machines, rich platedware, glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.
The property of G. Gibson, Esq., W. I. Burrews Esq. and M. Dyer Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January, 1916.

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, the 13th, and FRIDAY, the 14th day of January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each dal.
The Undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction on the days as above at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort.
Newly arrived Consignment of Japanese Art Porcelain and Pottery, consisting of Gold gilt and coloured jars, vases and flower-bowls in great variety of size and design, a rich assortment of vases, flower-holders, rose-bowls, and incense-burners decorated in art colours and in all manner of shape, hanging plates ornamented with bird and flower design, artistically designed jardiniers with pedestals, costly Satsuma Koros, vases and bowls, fine porcelain umbrella-stands, tea sets, spittoon and other articles.
Goods are on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOWER MAHIM, DADAR, HANSALI TANK ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1916, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), under instructions from Mr. Nathalal Narottumdas and his wife Savitagowri the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Vishwanath Bhawoo Khedeker the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage and further charge, dated the 3rd day of May, 1906 and the 14th day of December, 1910 respectively and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.
PARTICULARS.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim Dadar Hansali Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10554 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 384, New No. 1/4139, Old Survey No. 365 and New Survey No. 3/1442, together with the messuage, tenement or two dwelling houses or sheds standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4277, 4278, 4280 and Street Nos. 638A, 639, 641, Hansali Tank Road and bounded on the East and North by the moiety of the land bearing the same Collector's and Survey Nos. belonging to Ramjee Babajee Patel, on the South by the Oarts of Sabastias D Almeda and on the West by the Oarts of Babaji Vithoba Moray.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground together with buildings as abovementioned situate at Dadar Hansali Tank Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing same abovementioned Collector's Numbers except New Survey No. 1/442 and bearing the same Municipal Numbers as abovementioned and bounded on the East by the Oart of Vithoba Jeewanji on the West partly by the Oart of Balgowan Hurgowan, on the North by the Oart of Balgowan and on the South by the Oart of Vincent D. Almeda.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for the Mortgagees at 61 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF STEEL PLATES, JOISTS, HOOPS, TEE BARS AND BASIC STEEL NAIL RODS ETC., EX. PRIZE VESSEL "GUTENFELS."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., acting in accordance with the orders of H. M's Procurator in Egypt at Alexandria Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Alexandra Dock No. 1, Shed the undermentioned cargo ex prize vessel Gutenfels the same having been condemned for sale by the Prize Court at Alexandria.
4502 bdles basic steel nail rods (round v. square) sizes 3/16". 1" 5/16" by 12 and 6 feet long respectively about 150 tons, mark, "red at both ends" 1 green in middle.
1,000 steel hoops of different sizes about 25 tons, mark, "green at one end" "white at other end," 11 red in middle.
122 steel plates of different sizes about 21 tons, mark, R. H.
170 steel plates of different sizes about 21 tons, mark R. H.
170 steel joists of different sizes about 57 tons, mark, "ends red" "white R. S. B. in middle."
212 tee bars of different sizes about 13 tons, mark, "ends red," 11 yellow in middle.
104 bundles and 481 steel bars (flat and square) of different sizes about 16 tons, mark, "one end white," "one end green," 11 red in the middle.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Jan. 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay Arab, aged, quiet in harness.
1 8 H.P. single cylinder, 4 seated, "Rover" motor car.
1 10 H.P. 2 cylinder, 4 seated, "Argyle" motor car.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th January 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of specially ordered Latest Designed Rich Artistic Household Furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and others, Solid Iron Framed Grand Cottage Piano, Singer's Hand Sewing Machine, New Styled Fowl House, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite Middle Colaba, the Afghan Memorial Church in the Government Bungalow No. 76 the very valuable neat designed specially ordered artistic household furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and others consisting of dining table, dining room arm chairs, mirrored side boards by John Roberts, dinner waggons, meat safes, very valuable latest designed artistic and specially ordered palace pattern silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, rich chippendele pattern drawing room artistic cabinets and corner cabinets, rich velvet piled Brussels and Indian carpets, jail made durrie carpets, rich door curtains by Army and Navy, sweet toned solid iron framed English Grand cottage piano by the well-known makers Messrs. Mantt of London rich hand painted vases, specially ordered rich almirahs, by John Roberts, marble top dressing chests of drawers, dressing, and washing tables, mirrored hat stands, revolving book cases, rich velvet lined Curzon chairs, single beds by Army and Navy rich teapoys, writing tables, rich verandah Singapore caned furniture, Singer's hand sewing machine, gentleman free wheel bicycle gas stove, clothes and gown presses, specially ordered new styled very convenient fowl house, nearly newly China matting, rich glass and crockeryware, pots and palms of the garden, etc., etc.
The property of Transport Sargent-Major W. P. Murketis of the Government Dockyard leaving for Home.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES INDIGO DYES.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will, by order of Messrs. Chapsy Dossa and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fatehbhoy Noorthoy, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street, Fort.
3 Cases each 112 lbs Indigo Dyes 60 per cent.
The above cases can be seen at the offices of the Austioneers.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE WELL MADE, NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A FURNITURE SHOP.

Messrs. J. S. MODY, & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 16th day of January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction by order of Bai Dharabai, widow of the late Khatri Kanji Khimji, well-known cabinet maker, entire stock-in-trade in the shop of the deceased at Paidhoni, opposite Alahi Bag, comprising:—
Teakwood and blackwood, new almirahs, inlaid and carved cupboards, chairs, chest of drawers, wardrobes in 2 pieces, marble top tables, rich tapestry upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, etc., etc.
The property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.
To-Night. To-Night.
THE GREAT
CHEQUE FRAUD
AN EXCITING ADVENTURE OF
SEXTON BLAKE
The Great World Renowned Detective.
4,000 Feet. 3 Parts.
3 Show Nightly:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.)
USUAL HALF RATES.

DANCE.

The annual dance of the Gremio Portuguez will be held at the Skating Rink on Saturday, the 15th inst.
Tickets at Rs. 4 for one Gent. and Ladies, available from the Hon. Secretary,
No. 61, Kalbadevi Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! CHARNI ROAD. **TO-NIGHT!!**

The greatest Mystery film the world has ever known.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

Episodes 1 and 2.

Portraying the Extraordinary struggle of

SCIENCE *VS.* SCIENCE.

ARNOLD DALY.

The celebrated England Actor, plays the part of "Craig Kennedy" the Scientist-Detective created by the well-known Novelist,

ARTHUR B. REEVE

assisted by

PEARL WHITE

and a Master Criminal,

THE CLUTCHING HAND.

Time:—7. 8-45 and 10 p.m.

Special Balcony now open. Prices as Usual.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

SCIENCE! SENSATION!! MIRTH and MUSIC!!!

MR. A. J. ROBERTS

The famous Australian Airman and Wireless Expert who will show for the first time on any stage his

THE WIRELESS MAN! THE WIRELESS MAN!!
THE WIRELESS MAN! THE WIRELESS MAN!!

A REMARKABLE INVENTION SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PUBLIC!

Mr. Roberts will make a fully dressed figure of a man walk across the stage, and make the facial expressions of a human being. Every movement entirely dependent on Hertzian Waves!

CHAPLIN'S GREATEST COMEDY! "CHARLIE'S NEW JOB"

2,000 Laughs in 2,000 feet! a Roar from start to finish!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

FOUR MORE NIGHTS
to see the fifth
CINEMA PROGRAMME.

THE HIT OF THE YEAR!!

"THE POLO CHAMPION"

Thrilling English Society Drama featuring

JAMES CAREW, husband of **ELLEN TERRY.**

See the great International Polo Match between England and America!!

Special Music by Orchestra under Mr. W. H. Bond.

Two Splendid French Comedies.

"TOO RICH"

AND

"THE HIDDEN NEST EGG"

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

For One Week Only

Commencing, Saturday 15th January, 1916

The film sensation of the season

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

3,000 Feet. 7 Parts.

The Film Masterpiece of the World.

turing MISS ANNETTE KELLERMAN, "THE PERFECT WOMAN" in a gorgeous and thrilling spectacle.

otwithstanding the enormous cost of bringing this stupendous attraction to Bombay, NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

USUAL HALF RATES.

Friday 14th January

Holiday Matinee at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

SKATING RINK

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Friday, 14th January, 1916.

18 valuable prizes will be presented for Competition.

LADIES

1st For the most Effective Dress.
2nd For the best Advertisement Costume.
3rd For the least Expensive but Effective Dress.
4th For the most Original Costume.
5th For the best Dressed Girl. Under 14 years of age.

GENTLEMEN

1st For the most Original Costume.
2nd For the most Grotesque Costume.
3rd For the Cheapest Effective Dress.
4th For the best Dressed Boy. Under 14 years of age.

Prizes will be given to the Second highest number of Votes in each Competition.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

IN AID OF THE
WAR RELIEF FUND
AND
THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

Under the patronage of Their Excellencies

LORD and LADY WILLINGDON

At the Wilson College Hall
BOMBAY.
January 13th, 1916, 9-30 p.m.

Abdul Currim, Jakruddin and other well-known Musicians will sing.

Tickets:—Rs. 5 each, at the door or from Mr. N. V. Kolatkar, Joint Secretary, Wilson College Quarters.

What's Coming?

THE CATCH OF THE SEASON

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

"IN THE GRIP OF ALCOHOL."

A Romance of Real Life

Thrilling and instructive from start to finish Under the Distinguished Patronage of Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., I. C. S.,

In Aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund,

TO BE STAGED BY

THE "REST" BANDRA,

On Thurs. the 13th Jan. 1916 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

At the EMPIRE THEATRE, Bombay.

Doors open at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Rates of admission:—

Box Seats to Seat Six	..	Rs. 24, 18 & 12
Reserved Seats	..	„ 3 0 0
First Class	..	„ 2 0 0
Second Class	..	„ 1 0 0
Third Class (Pit)	..	„ 0 8 0

APPLY FOR TICKETS AT ONCE.

Tickets can be had from the undermentioned:—Messrs. B. X. Furtado, The Catholic Gymkhana, The Cavel Library, The Girgaum Library, The Mazagaon Library, The Bandra Surgical and Medical Hall and at the Gate.

Maharastra Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Wednesday, 12th Jan. 1916 at 9 p.m.

PREMSANNYAS.

Thursday, 13th Jan. 1916 at 9 p.m.

TARAMANDAL.

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MATINEE, Friday, 14th Jan. 1916, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

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Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. 06

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.	LOW WATER Day of month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.
Tu	Jan. 11	m 3 19	27 8	Jan. 11	m 9 53	17 7
		4 8a	25 6		9 25a	20 1
Wed	12	m 3 59	26 6	12	m 10 46	18 0
		5 18a	24 10		10 40a	21 5
Thur	13	m 4 44	25 4	13	m 11 47	18 4
		6 46a	24 7			
Fri	14	m 5 35	24 6	14	m 0 17	22 3
		8 22a	25 0		0 51a	18 5
Sat	15	m 6 41	25 11	15	m 1 59	22 5
		9 31a	25 8		1 50a	18 3
Sun	16	m 8 1	23 10	16	m 3 17	22 0
		10 12a	26 5		2 40a	17 10
Mon	17	m 9 12	24 1	17	m 4 9	21 4
		10 4-a	27 2		3 22a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan		Sunrise	Sunset
11	(Tuesday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m
12	(Wednesday)	7h 15m.	6h 19m
13	(Thursday)	7h 15m	6h. 20m
14	(Friday)	7h 15m.	6h. 21m
8	(Saturday)	7h 15m.	6h. 22m
9	(Sunday)	7h 15m.	6h. 23m
17	(Monday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h	13-4 a.m.
First Quarter	12 „	9h	7-3 a.m.
Full Moon	20 „	7h	59m. m
Last Quarter	28 „	6h	5 1 a.m.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. B1

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 11.

The cold weather disturbance, which was entering India yesterday, has given some light rain in Baluchistan and is producing moderately heavy cloud over north-west India. Over the rest of the country the weather has been dry. The temperature is much lower than usual in Chota Nagpur and central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Baluchistan and in the hills surrounding the Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi; night temperature is in excess at Multan but in defect over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has fallen and is now in defect over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka; night temperature is above normal at Veraval and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect except in Berar and at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Conditions are unsettled in Baluchistan and north-west India and cloud has increased in north-west India. Heavy rain was reported yesterday from Bushire, but as yet no precipitation of importance has been reported from the area affected by the unsettled conditions.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan, upper Sind and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 11th of January 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total 1st January to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st January to date.
Punjab—						
Bushire	66.3	49.0	94	1.78	2.10	—3.99
Jask						
Do. (10th)	74.1	70.5	83		0	—1.95
Muskat						
Do (10th)	76.3	71.2	74	0.27	0	—0.81
Punjab—						
Multan	73.7	50.7	56	0.08		—0.20
Rawalpindi	67.0	33.0	50	0.19		—1.63
Lahore	70.	39.3	52	0.15		—0.58
Hissar	71 9	36.5	72	0.02		
Ambala	64.7	34.1	79	0.28		—1.40
Delhi	71.0	43.9	47	0.02		—0.83
United Provinces—						
Agra	70.8	44.4	50	0		—0.56
Mainpuri	70 7	40.7	80	0.01		—0 93
Jhansi	73.1	42.3	53	0.24		—0.33
Cawnpore	76.0	43.5	73	0.02		—0.36
Allahabad	72.0	41.3	84	0.14		—0.73
Sind and Rajputana—						
Jacobabad	73.7	47.8	51	0		—0.22
Karachi	76.0	60.0	37	0		—0 32
Ajmer	71.0	45 4	50	0.05		—0 49
Jalpur	71.7	45 1	23	0.11		—0 37
Kotah	75.6	48.2	37	0		—0.46
Mount Abu	65.0	53.4	32	0		—0.45
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Bhuj	80.6	50.7	21	0		—0.16
Dwarka	82.7	68 6	66	0.19		0.13
Veraval	85.3	64.4	85	0		—0 40
Kaikot	85.1	51.3	20	0		—0.26
Bhavnagar Para	81 8	52.8	53	0		—0.42
Surat	90.5	60.7	36	0		—0.19
Ahmedabad	84 6	60.8	21	0		—0.21
Deesa	84 9	51.7	27	0		—0 20
Neemuch	74.7	49 8	45	0.06		—0.32
Indore	79 3	49.1	49	0.66		0.07
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	71.9	41.5	64	0.15		—0.89
Saugor	73 3	47.9	29	0.09		—1.14
Hoshangabad	76 1	45.0	48	0.12		—0.93
Khandwa	81 4	46.0	60	0.63		—0 24
Akola	84 6	52.2	48	1.72		0.33
Amraoti	82 8	56.2	56	0.45		—0 87
Nagpur	80 6	55.7	46	0.16		—1.26
Chanda	83.3	61.0	68	0 62		—0.50
Raipur	76.2	49.1	65	0.33		—0.42
Konkan—						
Bombay	87 5	71 3	64	0 09		—0.43
Ratnagiri	93 5	71.3	45	0.81		0.21
Mormugao	88 5	71 8	70	0.94		—0 22
Karwar	88.5	68.0	67	1.07		—0.85
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	85.6	52.1	44	0.16		—0.58
Ahmednagar	84.4	56.5	57	3 40		2.40
Poona	84.2	56 5	71	0.33		—0.72
Sholapur	86 5	62 1	62	1.27		—0 16
Bijapur	86 0	60.9	61	0.43		—0.76
Belgaum	81 8	57.5	63	1.70		—0.15
Aurangabad	81 5	57.5	46	1.82		0.96
Hyderabad (Deccan)	85	59.7	68	0.86		0 11
Hyderabad	82.4	67.2	83	0.79		—0.32
Madras and Ceylon—						
Bangalore	81 5	59 8	51	8 17		4.83
Cuddapah	88	68 4	73	13.29		7.28
Trichinopoly	90	68.3	62	8.84		0.64
Colombo	87	69.4	75	27.53		8.70
Madras (Excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	82	68.7	78	20.75		14.64
Bellary	86	60.9	70	7.28		5.18
Cuddapah	87	66.8	82	9.44		4.91
Madras	85	72.2	66	21.24		1.80
Bangalore	78	58 5	83	3.60		1.15
Coimbatore	85	63 5	71	6.76		2.13
Trichinopoly	91	65 3	75	12.71		4 87
Negapatam	84	170 3	85	24.23		3 31

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 11th January 1916 was 30.248 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8 45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 10.

Iyo Maru	Okamoto	Kobe

Jan. 11.

Nairung	Grant	Rangoon
Kuwait	Wilson	Jeddah

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 11.

Inga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following steamer received port clearance on Tuesday:—

Steamer	Umta	for Rangoon.

Jan. 11.

S. S. Moyori Maru.—The N. Y. K steamer Moyori Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 10th instant.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 10 h instant.

S. S. City of Exeter:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Exeter (outward bound) left Liverpool on the 8th instant.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore (outward bound) passed the Canal on the 8th instant and is due to arrive at Bombay on the 18th instant.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris (Homeward bound) arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 6th instant.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The steamer Iyo Maru, 3,691 tons, Captain K. Okamoto, arrived here on Monday evening from Kobe, which port she left on the 11th December, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nairung:—The steamer Nairung, 2,881 tons, Captain G. Grant, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with rice as cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Umta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umta, 3,491 tons, Captain Babb, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

Tuesday, 10th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Jumna	Wickins	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Brayton	Lightfoot	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Zagiani	Dokerji	H. S. S. & Co
G. Ferrara	Lewis	S. W. & Co
N. Amberton	Waring	L. D. & Co
P. Asturian	Hilditch	K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irawadi		B. S. N. Co
Ponami		B. S. N. Co
Satranji		B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Cairo	Parker	K. N. & Co
7 Barbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
8 Llandaff	Owens	W. & A. G. & Co
10&11 Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur	Collyer	P. & O. Co
2 Begum	Robb	T. M. & Co
3. Iyo Maru	Okamto	N. Y. Kaisha.
5 Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Begum		T. M. & Co.
City of Durham	Hopkins	K. Nixon & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Naroda	G. Bhimji
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Nairung	Grant	

EXPORTS.

Jan. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton waste, A. B. Karsondas and Co.; 330 bales cotton waste, V. Sitaram; 194 bales cotton fly, Commercial Trading Co.; 800 cwts. linseed oil cake, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Brevnton (s) 52,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 1,100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 350 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Namur (s) 4 cwts. ivory cut pieces, H. Cawasji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Namur (s) 11 cwts. sharkfins, M. Hassam and Co.; 9 cwts. fishmaws, M. Hassam and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Namur (s) 2 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 11.

S. S. Berbera from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—202 cases candles, 36 cases cycles and parts, 2 crates 3 packages 1 case 6 casks earthenware, 22 cases musical instruments, 14 cases motor car and parts, 206 cases medicine, 27 pipes 2 hogsheads 8 cases 295 cases wine, 201 bags flint pebbles, 2 cases stoves, 155 cases ale and stout, 4 cases marble statue, 6 cases boots and shoes, 1 case camphor, 4 cases spirit preparation, 1 case acetylyne, 36 cases beer, 1 case Scrubb's ammonia, 16 casks ivory, 67 bags broken ties, 40 barrels grapes, 1 cask saltpetre, 1 cask acetate of lead, 12 drums 6 casks cement, 2 cases sweet oil, 10 casks lead oxide, 1 case disinfectant fluid, 11 cases tyres, 3 cases Fuller's earth powder, 12 cases ammonia carbonate, 35 cases liquors, 6 cases perfumed spirit, 19 cases varnish, 1 case mats, 19 cases surgical instruments, 3 cases citrate of magnesia, 6 cases glass bottles, 12 hogsheads rum, 2 cases linoleum, 60 cases champagne, 30 cases mineral water, 2 cases walking stick, 8 cases lime cream, 2 cases bacon, 21 crates stoneware jars, 4 bags almonds, 18 cases Bovril and Virol, 7 cases lysol, 10 cases cider, 6 casks crucibles, 20 cases vegetable black, 3 cases cheese, 18 cases table salt, 112 cases confectionery, 1 case potash citras, 1 case tartaric acid, 1 keg 2 cases acid boric, 1 case corn flour, 8 cases sauce, 1 case chloral hydras, 5 barrels cresylic acid, 1 case soda bicarbonate, 2 cases essence, 60 packages dental cream, 22 cases lead capsules, 12 cases starch, 330 barrels 7 kegs grease, 1 case black lead, 2 cases barley, 8 cases rubber sheeting, 4 cases Benger's food, 1 case barley flour, 6 cases infant's food, 7 cases perfumery, 3 cases ginger, 7 bundles vermicelli, 1 bundle raisins, 6 cases gripe water, 1 case fruit salt, 5 bundles macaroni, 1 case lubricating oil, 85 cases 12 casks vinegar, 9 cases sardines, 26 cases jam, 280 kegs W. lead, 42 cases chocolate, 64 cases nails, 104 cases photo materials, 3 cases colour, 651 cases biscuits, 9 drums 12 cases 520 kegs paint, 10 cases Quaker oats, 130 cases 226 bales paper, 281 cases provisions, 303 cases O. stores, 13 cases condensed milk, 4 cases 10 drums linseed oil, 8 cases 3 packages leather, 61 cases tobacco, 3 cases flannel, 3 cases waste silk, 9 cases canvas sheets, 1 bale 2 cases linen, 8 bales cotton wool, 3 cases canvas, 475 bales cotton, 50 bales hemp, 5 cases woollen goods, 94 cases soap, 1 case carpets, 56 cases cigarettes, 15 cases cottons.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 11th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 0-0 a.m., 10 a.m. 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 994	Inches.
Temperature of Air	78.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.5	„
Dew Point	63 2	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.598	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole cloudy 10)	0.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5	„
Minimum do do.	70.3	„
General direction of Wind from midnight	ENE, NNW, W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	163 Miles	

COMMERCIAL.

GOVERNMENT DEAL IN SUGAR,

Sir Henry Tate had strong words to apply to the action of the Royal Commission on sugar, says the "Manchester Guardian," in suddenly raising the price of cube sugar to sixpence without consulting the sugar industry. Without passing judgment on that particular point, one may ask, "Is it not time that a report was presented on the operations of the Sugar Commission?" So much as is known of its activities and their effects is not reassuring. When the war broke out the Government imagined that the price of sugar would go up heavily against us, and it conceived the idea of going into the market secretly and buying heavily. Mr. Runciman believes that the Commission did buy secretly, but that is not the view of the trade. The market, so the trade says, quickly learnt that the Government was buying, and forthwith prices went climbing up. The Government, therefore, bought very heavily at artificially high prices. That was the first stage of the transaction. When the Government ceased to buy or to be a dominant influence in the market prices, of course, broke. The Royal Commission was faced with the problem of disposing of a huge stock of sugar which it had bought dear when competitors were offering sugar much cheaper. If the market was left alone that would have meant a loss of millions of pounds to the Government. What the Government did, therefore, was to issue an Order in Council forbidding the importation of sugar. By doing that it eliminated competition and made the Royal Commission the sole seller with the power to fix prices. The Commission fixed prices so high as to guarantee it a profit instead of a loss, but, of course, the British consumer had to pay. The act of the Commission amounted in effect to imposing a tax most oppressive to the poor, and a tax for which the authority of Parliament was never asked or obtained. That is the story of sugar and the Sugar Commission as the trade tells it. If that story be inaccurate it is right that the Government should correct it; if it be accurate it is right that the Government should confirm it. For the episode has more than a historic interest. The Government is contemplating vast transactions in wheat, but if it muddled sugar its competence to handle wheat must be considered very disputable, and if by clumsy intervention in the wheat market it made bread dear, as it has made sugar dear, it could not claim on this occasion to have acted without warning.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company was held to consider alterations in the articles providing for the transfer of the head office and board of directors of the company from London to Hongkong.

Captain H. Keswick, M.P., who presided, said that the proposals were brought forward at the direct request of an important body of shareholders in China, who had the support in the matter of a further large number of shareholders in this country. Besides transferring the head office and the directorate to Hongkong, the proposed alterations provided for the appointment of attorneys in Great Britain with full powers to carry on any work which might from time to time be necessary, including the issue and transfer of shares. It was also stipulated that all directors must be British subjects, thus going a step beyond the recent Order in Council with regard to British companies in China, as that Order required only a majority of British directors on the board of any such company. Their business, which was carried on 10,000 miles away from this country, was subjected to extreme fluctuations, depending, for the most part, on purely local conditions. The Eastern shareholders felt that these could be met more efficiently by a board on the spot, and there was no hostility on their part towards the present directors in asking for the change. It was anticipated that in future the annual accounts would be presented to the shareholders two months sooner than was possible under existing conditions. The board were unanimously of opinion that the change would be to the company's interest.

A resolution approving the proposed alterations in the articles was unanimously carried.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan 10th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" " Sales of East Indian ..		350
" " Imports		11,000
Mid. Americans		8.29+ 7
Egyptian F. G. F.		10.85+45
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar.	12.56+ 7
	July	12.94+ 8
New York Official noon call	Mar.	12.58+11
	July	12.95+11
New Orleans 10 a.m. —	Mar.	12.39+ 8
	July	12.87+10

CLOSING PRICES.

London, Jan. 10th.

Months.	To-day's closing price	Compared with previous close.
Jan.	8.00	+4
Jan.-Feb.	8.00	+4
Feb.-March	7.98	+3
March-April	7.98	+4
April-May	7.91	+3
May-June	7. 7	+4
June-July	7.81	+4
July-Aug.	7.75	+3
Aug.-Sept.	7.57	+2
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	+2
Oct.-Nov.	7.30	+1
Nov.-Dec.	7 23	unchgd.
Dec-Jan.	7 17	—1
Jan.-Feb.	7.12	—2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

G. G. Bengal Good	..	5 90	
" " Fully Good	..	6 05	
" Fine	..	6 20	
Bhownuggar, Good M.G.		6 34	+ 5
" " Fully Good		6 49	
" " Fine	..	6 64	
G. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	6 40	
" "	..	6.70	
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	7.60	
" " "Fully Good"	..	7.75	+10
" " "Fine"	..	7.90	
" Scinde Good	..	5 90	
" " Fully Good	..	6.05	+ 5
" " Fine	..	6.20	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 7/8+3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to small supplies Indian Continent & mint buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. unchgd.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	5 5/16+1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅜ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	4¼
" 7 day market loans	½

The sum of £150,000 has been released.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 8th.

Linseed Calcutta.—Jan.-Feb. quoted 84.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 8th.

Java Sugar are not quoted.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

The market to-day ruled quiet with little business reported.

In the afternoon the market at Colaba was closed, Marwari merchants having to attend the opening of the new Marwari School by H. E. the Governor.

We quote:—
Fully Good Bengal 224.
Fine Akola 289.
Good Broach 286½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Sine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	—	304/6	—	298½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	—	235	227½	—	Jan. 1916
M. G. Bengals	—	239	—	—	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	—	230	—	—	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	—	237	235	—	"
M. G. Mathia	—	—	—	—	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		200	—	—	"
M. G. Nagpore	—	290	—	—	"
M. G. Akola Kngm.	—	272/3	—	—	"
Do.		272	—	—	Mar. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Puigam		—	—	—	—
M. G. Oomrawatee		—	—	—	—
H. G. Westerns		—	—	—	—
M. G. Westerns		—	—	—	—
H. G. Bhagalkote		—	—	—	—
H. G. Bijapore		—	—	—	—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Colaba, January, 11th 1916 5-50 p. m.

Ready quotations are unchanged and Forward rates are Rs. 3 lower than yesterday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th January 1916:—

Cotton	23,108 Bales.
Wheat	12,393 cwts.
Linseed	3,672 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	508 "
Ginjellyseed	4,673 "
Poppyseed	18 "
Groundnuts	12,032 "
Castorseed	1,629 "
Rice	1,965 "
Myrabollams	3,725 "
Cottonseed	19,855 "
Mowraseed	304 "
Gram	8,500 "
Joowar	1,696 "
Maize	124 "
Barley	1,780 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 11th—1 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 1 0	8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	35 8 0	....
Mowraseed	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	13	0
Linseed May	9	4	3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Buying Rates:—		
T. T. Ready	1s. 4	1-16d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4	3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4	1-32d. Feb.
Banks's Buying Rates:—		
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4	13 32½.
Do. Do Forward	1s. 4	13/32d. February.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4	19 32d.
France 3 m-s do.		19¾.
60 d-s Hongkong		142½
Do. Shanghai		189
30 d-s Yokohama		154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25 8 0
Australian Do	24 15 0
Bombay Do.	24 8 0
English Shield Sovereigns	16 0 0
English Dragons	15 4 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	62-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 11.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept firm to-day. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares declined by five rupees.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 485.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 440 and Rs. 437½.

Standards after touching Rs. 1,052½ closed at Rs. 1,047½.

Madhavji after advancing to Rs. 1 350 declined to Rs. 1,342½ at the close.

Currimbhai stood at Rs 2'0. Crescent at Rs. 107½. Indore Malwas at Rs. 238½. and Kohinoors at Rs. 647½.

Centrals changed hands at Rs. 1,945 and Rs. 1,947½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares moved up to Rs. 910.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 218.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 225.

Mandra Bhon Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 86.

Tapti Valley Ry shares were placed at Rs 567½.

Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 82½.

Bombay Telephones were in demand at Rs. 133.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 80

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95½ (long-dated.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

There was not so much activity in the market for jute shares at opening although the tone was fairly steady and an easier feeling was observed as the day advanced with buyers holding off. In the afternoon a rally took place, more buyers came out and the market closed steady. Coal shares continued to attract a fair amount of attention and there was again a large trade done in these securities at full rates.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11-12, 12; Bhalgora 25 to 25-12, 26; Bhulanbararee 27-14; Burrakur 20-8, 20-12, 20-8, 20-12; Demuda 17; Equitable 43, 44, 44-4, 42-12, 43; Ghusick 14-6 to 14-12; Huntodih 13-12; Hurriladih 110, 111, 112; Kosoondah 20; Kuardi 13-2; New Kendah 7-2; Nodiha 8; Pench consilated 2 dis, Pench river 1 dis; Rancegunge 28-14 to 30-8; Samla Kendra 10-12; Sutkidih 10-12; Teetulmuri 12, 12-4; Union 13-12, 14.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 342, 339, 340; Auckland (ord) 160, 158, 159; Clive (ord) 119, 117-8, 118, 118-8, 119-8; Empire (ord) 25-8, 25-4; Fort William (ord) 125, 123, 122-8, 123, 120, 121; Howrah (ord) 219, 220, 218; Howrah (pref) 105; Kamarhatty (ord) 345, 346, 340, 339, 341 to 345; Kanknarrah (ord) 445, 442, 448, s.i.; Kelvin (ord) 267 to 371, 365; Lawrence (ord) 242 to 245; Northbrook (ord) 24; Standard (ord) 292 to 295; Union (ord) 393.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Jute 5½ % (deb) 103; Bank of Bengal 1550 x.d.; Chulsa Selangor Rubber 4.2 p; Dunbar Cotton (deb) 88; Indian General (ord) 144; Kamarhatty Jute 5½ % (deb) 104-8; Kengra Valley Slate 240; Mayurbhanj Railway 2 p; New Ring Mills (pref) 124, 125, 126.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79.14 to 80-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 80.6 to 80-8.

TRADING WITH ENEMY CASE.

CASE FOR DEFENCE CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The case against Mr. Hooper who is charged with trading in tobacco with an enemy subject, was resumed to-day when the defence closed their case with the cross-examination of Ethirajulu Moodaliar, a clerk of Messrs. McDowell and Co.

The principal point elicited in to-day's cross-examination was that Messrs. McDowell and Co., on the 26th November wrote to Mr. Coleman, a former Director in London, expressing their surprise that the Chartered Bank had honoured E. C. Ruppell's cheques since the war began to the extent of £400. It was also elicited from documents filed by the defence that when Messrs. McDowell and Co. got information from the Chartered Bank, London, on 23rd November 1914, that Ruppell had drawn a cheque for £104 they immediately wired to the Bank cancelling Mr. Ruppell's power to operate on the Bank. This telegram was subsequently confirmed by a letter and acknowledged by the Bank.

The case stands adjourned to the 20th instant for arguments.

1,000 TONS OF CHEESE A MONTH.

The War Office has offered to take a thousand tons of cheese a month from New Zealand and at a meeting of the National Dairy Association recently it was decided to recommend the Government to commandeer 20 per cent., of the output of New Zealand cheese *pro rata* from every factory making cheese at 7d per lb. at the grading store.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. A 11

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TR ST.

A LETTER FROM DR. SUKHIA.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Chairman said he had received a letter from Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia requesting the Board to reconsider their decision re-distribution of the Trustees' votes for the next General Municipal Election. He did not think they should take any notice of it.

Mr. A. M. Tod: Consign it to the W.P.B.

Several members enquired of Mr. Tod as to what he meant by "W.P.B."

Mr. Tod: Waste Paper Basket.

It was resolved to record the letter.

The decision, referred to by Dr. Sukhia in his letter was arrived at at a previous meeting of the Board, when it was resolved to distribute the Trustees' votes equally among the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. N. J. Gamadia and the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain who are among the candidates for the "A" ward in the Municipal General elections.

THE PAY OF MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The public is reading with great interest everything that appears in your paper regarding the grievance of the lower paid Municipal clerks. Letters on the subject have appeared with so much persistence and force of argument that hardly anybody would doubt the motive of the writers. It goes without saying that this is a real grievance of the clerks in the lowest grade of the service, and the increment in the pay of some of them recommended recently by the Commissioner is very inadequate when we examine figures closely. We Indians as a class are not prone to agitation even though the grievance complained of be a very serious one. In this particular case the grievance is so strong and affecting the daily condition of hundreds of clerks of the City that they have been forced to take the assistance of the Press instead of relying on their superior officers.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

No doubt the wages of all employees depend upon the ordinary law of supply and demand, but this law is qualified by several considerations, for instance the consideration of the minimum standard of living, the high cost of living in a big City, and the growing tendency of all prices to rise. The question before us is whether the proposed minimum pay of clerks rising from Rs. 30 to 45 within five years and then to stop short at this limit for about three years more and then to wait *sine die*, is conducive to the public interest? Our clerks come from the upper classes, from the literate classes and have aspirations to rise according to their fitness. If such opportunities to rise are denied to them, surely it would be idle to expect intelligent young men to enter clerical Municipal Service, much less to continue in it.

The last revision in the pay of the Municipal clerks took place in the year 1907. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the then Ag. Municipal Commissioner had a warm corner in his heart for our lowpaid clerks and within a short space of time he could pursuade the Corporation to adopt the time scale system, though in its partial form. The Corporation then fixed Rs. 25 as the minimum pay of a clerk and that for 5 years after his appointment he should annually get an increment of Rs. 3. Had this system been extended and the time limit be increased from five years to at least 10 years or even 15 there would not have been much reason for dissatisfaction among the clerks concerned. As a matter of fact it has so happened that there has been a great conjestion in the grade of Rs. 40, the number of such places of Rs. 25—3—40 being proportionately very large to the total number of clerkships. How long are these men with families, with sons to educate and daughters to marry, to wait before they accumulate their little savings sufficient for education and marriage? During the last 10 years living has been much more expensive than before. No well-lighted or well-ventilated room, not to mention a set of two or three rooms, can be had in Bombay for less than ten rupees a month. As a matter of fact a large number of them are actually spending Rs. 12 to 15 a month. Add to this the food expenses of four persons which constitute an average family. To this is to be added the bill for clothes, shoes, washing education of children, occasional tram ride and casual illness, or shifting to the mofussil. The sum total of these petty bills naturally exceeds the man's income, which we assume at Rs. 45 and we would not blame him if he has to run in debt. It is to the interest of the employer to see that the employees are not so poorly paid as to force them into debt.

OTHER SIMILAR EMPLOYERS.

According to the revised scale the new recruit will get Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 25 plus 5 L. A. This does not improve matters in the least, unless the granting of the Local Allowance which is recommended to be discontinued be continued. The clerical staff of the Government and the City Improvement Trust continue to receive Local Allowance of 20 per cent. for those drawing less than Rs. 50 and 15 per cent. for those drawing Rs. 51 to 100. Thus they start with Rs. 30 plus 6 in other departments, against Rs. 30 only in the Municipality. The Government scale is Rs. 30—2—70 plus Local Allowance in all cases. The Improvement Trust do not adopt a time scale but the number of places of Rs. 30—3—45 is proportionately much smaller than in the Municipality and therefore, a man has not to wait for ten or fifteen years before he goes to the upper grade. Moreover, he continues to receive his local allowance of 15 or 20 per cent. which is proposed to be discontinued for Municipal clerks. As pointed out by a correspondent on Thursday last in your paper 80 per cent of Municipal clerks receive the salary of the lowest grade i e Rs. 25 to 50 plus local allowance. According to the revised scale, the proportion of clerks that would receive Rs. 30 to 55 and no local allowance will be 72 per cent which improves the matter but very little. It is really this very large percentage of low paid appointments in this whole service which is a great source of dissatisfaction and discontent and it can be seem with regret that in the revised scale the number of posts in grades higher than the lowest has not been substantially increased. This means that a very large number of young men should continue to rot in the lowest grade notwithstanding their fitness and capacity for higher work. Surely this is not a desirable state of things.

WORKING MEN.

The working men such as mechanics, fitters, shop assistants and manual labourers have got a substantial rise in their wages during the last ten years. Even the cooly who used to get five annas a day now easily commands eight to twelve annas a day, besides being very indifferent to his employers. He does not wait for a time scale to be laid down by his employers but asks for it and gets it or goes on strike. Our clerks who have greater responsibilities and more intelligent functions to perform should have at least the same proportionate increments if not more. The scale adopted by the Government for their clerks namely Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 70 by annual increment of Rs. 2 plus local allowance in all cases seems to be a fair one and quite necessary looking to the high cost of living in this City. In a few years more the cost of living is sure to rise higher and the Corporation should look ahead instead of treating their staff in a rather niggardly fashion. The clerical staff of our merchants and bankers are treated very liberally as compared with our public departments, naturally intelligent men are more attracted to business firms than to the public departments with all its attractions of permanency and pension. It is time, therefore, that better class of men should be diverted to the public service by offering prospects of better pay and promotion.

The revision of pay and promotion recommended by the Commissioner has failed to satisfy the clerks affected and it is earnestly requested that the question may be considered by him and the Corporation in a more sympathetic spirit than it has been up to now. Yours, etc.

A. V. THAKKAR.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WAR.

In the South African House of Assembly on December 7, the Nationalists, in Committee, moved the deletion of the sum of £200,000, the difference between the Union and the Imperial plan for the Union's African contingents. This was defeated by 69 votes to 23. The minority was wholly Nationalist.

Sir Thomas Smartt reopened the question of the Union defraying the entire cost of the contingents. He appealed to the Government to reconsider the matter. General Smuts replied that the Government was not likely to alter its decision, which it had made after the gravest consideration for the safety and the welfare of the country

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in headache. It needn't last a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. O 7

PREMATURE OLD AGE

...t vigour, lost memory, and lost ...terest in life is often traceable to ...illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

WEST END WRIST WATCHES

The "SOWAR"

MILITARY PATTERN WRIST WATCH.

15''' Size, Keyless Lever, in Semi-Open face case.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Half plate movement, jewelled 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and Breguet hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. Patent hand setting mechanism by the winding nut. Plain white enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Substantial well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

Nickel Silver, Rs. 25. Sterling Silver, Rs. 30.

Also made to the New Patent Pattern with side loops in Nickel and Sterling Silver cases at same prices as above.

With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

West End Watch Co.

BOMBAY - CALCUTTA

ATTACK ON A FINANCIER.

INDIAN OFFICIAL'S DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFRAY.

At the Marylebone Police Court on December 11, another remand was ordered in the case in which Ilion Arthur Keble, 40, Smyrna-mansions, West Hampstead, was charged with stabbing Arnold Johan Ellert, his brother-in-law. Mr. Ellert is said to be a financier and related to the late Mr. Plowden, the magistrate who used to sit at Marylebone, and he is the husband of prisoner's sister. He was not well enough to attend the court; the doctors fear he will lose one of his arms.

The affair took place in Bayswater-road, where Mr. Ellert was walking with his brother-in-law, Mr. Cecil Ward Chichele Plowden, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, now in England on leave.

Mr. Plowden said that at 9-15 p.m., on December 3, he was walking with Mr. Ellert when he heard the sound of a blow, and then saw prisoner rush at Mr. Ellert. On witness asking prisoner what he was doing Mr. Ellert said: "It is Keble; save me!" Keble made three or four attempts to get at Mr. Ellert, and afterwards shouted out, "You German swine."

Prisoner then walked away into Inverness-terrace, where he broke into a run. Witness did not at the time know Mr. Ellert had been stabbed, but he followed prisoner, who said he was perfectly willing to go to the police station with him. Witness told prisoner it was a rotten thing to attack a man from behind in the dark. Prisoner replied: "Well, he has put me in the police station and placed me on the rocks. I have murdered him, and I know I shall swing for it. Here is the knife which I stabbed him with."

Prisoner.—Did you not hear Ellert call out he was hurt, and did I not then desist from attacking him? He said he had served me badly, and I then felt sorry for what I had done.

Witness said he did not hear that, but that prisoner kept on trying to get at Mr. Ellert until, he turned on his heels and walked away.

Edward Beeney, of King's-road, Bayswater, said he found Mr. Ellert lying unconcious and bleeding. On his way to call the police he met Mr. Plowden and prisoner, and told them a man had been injured round the corner. Prisoner then said: "I have stabbed a man," and, producing a large pocket knife still open, he gave it to Mr. Plowden. "I know you are going to give me in charge, but I am not going to-night; I am going home to wash myself, and I will give myself up in the morning," he added.

He did, in fact, give himself up next morning "for attempting to murder his brother-in-law."

A telegraphic notice says that telegrams cannot be accepted for Kermanshah in Mesopotamia until further notice.

Don't worry about your constipation Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

Variety Entertainment in aid of Women's Branch of Presidency War and Relief Fund, by the "Rest", of Bandra, Empire Theatre. 9 p.m.

Concert of Indian Music in aid of War Relief Fund and the Philharmonic Society of Western India, Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Annual Dance of the Grenico Portugues, Skating Rink.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

Society of our Lady of Piety of Mazagon: Thanksgiving Service in the Church of our Lady of Glory, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Teachers Association of Bombay: Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson's lecture on "A comparison between Euclid and Modern School Geometry", 6 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Mr. A. J. Roberts' Wireless Demonstrations.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 12.

318—Range. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings instead of Wednesdays in January, and on Sundays, 23rd and 30th. It will be reserved for Officers on Sunday, Jaunary 16th.

Officers Commanding Companies who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day, should apply to Head-Quarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 11.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.

No. 12—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 9th January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.

No. 13—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Thursday, 15th inst. at 7 a.m. 6in. Dummy Loader Drill at Head Quarters.

Saturday, 15th inst. at 7 a. m. 6in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 14—Parades.

The E. E. Company will parade on Wednesday, 12th idem at 6 p.m. at Apollo Bunder for Defence Light Manning.

No. 9—Addresses.

Any members who have changed their business or private addresses are requested to send their new addresses to Headquarters before 31st January, 1916.

No. 15—Commands.

Captain M. H. Sowerby assumes command of No. 2 Company from to-day's date.

B. V. A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a Spoon Shoot at Colaba on the 2/6th Devons Range at 7-30 a.m. on the 18th instant. Distances 200, 300 and 500 yards.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6:—

March—Silent Heroes ..... Bidgood.
Overture—Fest ..... Leutner.
Valse—Un peu D'Amour ..... Silesu.
Selection—The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Serenade—Andalouse ..... Eilenberg.
Melodies from—The Sunshine Girl ... Rubens.
Extr'Act With Bell Effect—Shandon Bells ..... Partridge.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Medina with the English Mails of the 31st ultimo passed Suez at 1 p.m. on Monday the 10th instant.

FATMABIBI R. GAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during last month was 11,462, of whom 4,306 were males, 3,700 females and 3,456 children.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department state that Atlantic cable companies notify that the acceptance of deferred traffic for North America has been temporarily suspended.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

The steamer Koweit, Captain J. Wilson, arrived here yesterday from Jedah, which port she left on the 30th ultimo, with specie and cargo and 750 Hajees on board.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will give readings of some of her poems on Monday, the 17th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mrs. Stringfellow, Nepean Sea Road.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held in St. Xavier's College on Monday, 17th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson, will deliver an address on "A Comparison between Euclid and Modern School Geometry."

MESSRS. N. POWELL AND CO.

We are glad to learn that Messrs. N. Powell & Co., have been honoured by H. E. Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, by appointing them as Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to his Excellency, an honour which they richly deserve, having rendered prompt service during the War, being contractors to H. M.'s. War Office.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of plague were reported in the city on Monday. There were six cases of small-pox. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 88, as compared with 64 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 81 of 1914. Out of 2,576 rats caught on Monday, 23 were found to be plague-stricken.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim, President of the Students' Union, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, will deliver an address in the College Hall on Saturday the 15th January, at 5 p.m. to the members of the Union. The members of the Advisory Board of the College are invited to attend the address and the Social Gathering which will be held subsequently.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

As will be seen from an advertisement appearing elsewhere, a variety entertainment in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, will be given under the distinguished patronage of Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., at the Empire Theatre, Fort, to-morrow at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when a play entitled "In the grip of Alcohol" will be staged by The "Rest", Bandra.

FIRE IN HOUSE AT PAREL.

At Parel yesterday a fire broke out in two rows of huts situated in land belonging to Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. The huts contained animals belonging to the cartmen who were staying in some of the huts. On observing the fire the ramosi at once gave an alarm and the fire engines from Chinchpogly at once put out the fire, but not before a cow, a bullock and four goats had been burnt to death. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300. The fire is ascribed to careless bidee smoking.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, MAZAGON.

A Thanksgiving Service will be held in the Church of our Lady of Glory on Sunday the 16th instant, in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the Independence from that of the Dabul Society granted by the late 1st Bishop of Damaun. It will consist of Pontifical High Mass by His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun, at 9 o'clock with Sermon, Exposition, Procession, Te-Deum and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament: unveiling of the portrait of the first Bishop of Damaun; and a dinner and clothes to the poor at the Antonio de Souza's School Hall.

SILVER WEDDING CELEBRATION.

The compound of the Hume Memorial Church, Byculla presented a festive appearance on Monday, January 10th. when a select company of about two hundred assembled to celebrate the Silver Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. T. Buell. Mr. Buell is a prominent member of the Indian Christian Community of Bombay and is Vice-Principal of the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School. Among those present were Dr. R. A. Hume, D.D., Senior Missionary of the American Marathi Mission, Solicitor S. Judah, Mrs. R. O. Macomish, Mrs. F. J. Clark, Mrs. J. Mackenzie, Miss I. Wingate, Miss Brown, Misses Dhunjibhoy, Dr. G. Karmarkar, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Presidency Magistrate and Mrs. Athavle, Mr. B. V. Dalvi, Mr. A. M. Sangle, the local missionaries of the American Mission and several others.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

BENGALIS VISIT BARRACKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 11.

The principal witnesses examined to-day in the conspiracy case, were Mr. C. E. W. Sands, assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, U. P., in charge of political work and Major S. G. Hume, commanding the 7th Rajputs.

The latter said that in the early part of 1915 until April it was easy for any outsider to get into the barracks as building work was going on. He himself had seen several Bengalis there and he had turned out over forty of them.

The case adjourned until to-morrow when the prosecution expect to close their case

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

One Mr. Muhammad, a railway head constable of Lahore and a tonga driver and a few accomplices are under arrest in connection with the murder of Mr. Priestly, late manager of the Alliance Bank, Lahore.

OPENING CEREMONY OF MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Photo by G. M. Jayakar.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

BUILDING OPENED BY LORD WILLINGDON.

The opening ceremony of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Building was performed yesterday evening by Lord Willingdon, Lady Willingdon also being present.

The building which is situated in Sandhurst Road, is a fine one with broad frontage and three floors, in addition to a large terrace from which a very good view is obtained of the city. The inside of the building is in keeping with its fine exterior, the rooms being roomy and well-ventilated and equipped with all that is required of an up-to-date modern school. On the ground floor itself there is a spacious hall which the Trustees intend using for a free library and free night school. Adjoining the building there is a plot of ground which will serve the purpose of a play-ground for the students. The building altogether is a fine architectural acquisition to Bombay and reflects great credit on the architect, Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga.

In asking Lord Willingdon to declare the building open, Mr. Harnandrai Ramnarain said:—

On behalf of the Trustees of the Marwadi Vidyalaya I have the honour and pleasure of according your Excellencies a most sincere and hearty welcome on the occasion of the opening of the Marwadi Vidyalaya. We also feel extremely grateful to Lady Willingdon for her presence here to-day. Your Excellency's deep interest in the cause of education and great concern for the welfare of every community in the Presidency is too well known and appreciated to be dilated upon. I can only express on behalf of the Marwadi community the deepest feeling of gratitude for your Excellency's interest in the welfare and progress of our community.

Your Excellency will permit me to give a very brief history of the movement that has brought about the institution for the education of the children of our community. For many years past we have been suffering the want of a school in Bombay for the teaching of our vernacular, viz., Hindi—the lingua Franca of India—and English through the medium of that vernacular; the want was all the more keenly felt when the members of the Hindi-speaking population in Bombay grew from a few thousands to over a lakh. The result of the absence of such provision was that Hindi-speaking children in Bombay were either left without education or were obliged to take education in some other Indian vernacular. Many of our people have been even compelled to leave their families in their homes in Northern India owing to the lack of facilities in education in Hindi in Bombay. The community therefore decided to make a beginning in this direction by starting a small school, which they did three years ago. The necessity of a permanent building soon made itself felt and the community came forward with handsome donations for providing the necessary buildings and the recurring expenses for the upkeep of the school; this it seemed to them was an essential step for the undertaking. They felt that if that activity was to continue and grow in the interests of the industrial and commercial progress of the country, their children—the future makers of the community—must be adequately provided with the means of primary education in their own language, and the whole community has co-operated in this work and they have been able to obtain donations amounting to no less than Rs. 2,75,000 for furthering the cause. One hundred and fifty children are on the roll now, and provision is made in this building for the accommodation of five hundred; there are at present two infant classes for the teaching of Hindi up to the IV standard and of English up to the II standard. We also hope to make arrangements as time goes on and the institution develops for additional classes teaching up to the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, as also a commercial class, which I need not say is of considerable importance to the children of our community. The school has already been registered by the Municipality of Bombay as a primary school, but unlike many other primary schools may I be permitted to point out that all education imparted in this school is free at present, and that children of all Hindi-speaking communities are allowed to enter. The big hall of the building will be devoted to a free library and to a free night school, and the free use of the hall will be given particularly for furthering female education amongst married and unmarried Hindu ladies. The school has also been provided with a spacious play-ground.

We have no doubt that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to encourage us in furthering the cause of education in Hindi, particularly the cause of education of our community. To her Excellency Lady Willingdon our grateful thanks are particularly due for her presence here to-day in spite of her other arduous and multifarious activities of a beneficent character. Once again, we beg to tender your Excellency our most grateful thanks for generously accepting our invitation to open the building of the Marwadi Vidyalaya. With these words I now request your Excellency to open the building.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Lord Willingdon then proceeded to the principal entrance of the building and declared it open. After resuming his seat, he said that that was not the first time he has had the pleasure of meeting members of the Marwadi community, because some of them would remember that his wife and himself had paid a very pleasant visit to the community in the commercial part of the city. It was a very great pleasure to him and Lady Willingdon to come there to assist the great cause of education amongst the Marwadi community in the city of Bombay. He would say further that it had given the Governor of the Presidency an opportunity of performing the opening ceremony of a school which would have inside it for many years many young men for the purpose of getting discipline, education and character, who would prove to be strong and reliable and forceful citizens of the country. He was delighted to realise the public spirit which had prompted the various gentlemen of the Marwadi community to come forward and supply a large sum of money for that fine building, and not only to build it, but to equip it and endow it and the Government were very pleased to see it on such a firm footing. He knew that commerce was the principal occupation of their community and he was glad that they proposed to do a good deal with regard to commercial education in that school. That was, he thought, an extremely wise point of view on their part. A further point was this. They had showed a spirit of anticipation, a spirit of provision against the future for which he entirely congratulated them. They had, he understood, only got 150 pupils at the present moment, but they had provided this great building for 500 students. That was a matter for the warmest congratulations from the Governor. There was another matter which the president had referred to. There in the school many ladies would be able to get instruction in such educational matters as they wished. That was to him, as the Governor, a matter of sincere satisfaction He thanked them very much for expressing their willingness to make the great hall free to Hindu ladies who would come there to study. His presence there that afternoon made him think and think with the deepest satisfaction how often he had to stand up and give his hearty thanks either to individuals or to communities, who were assisting the Governor to promote either the material, or what he thought was just as important the social improvement of the community. Was it not a fact that the timidity they saw amongst the less educated of their people to believe false reports and rumours, generally emanated from the fact that the people who believed them had not had an education and could not therefore have the ability to sift the good from the bad and the right from the wrong. He was there to congratulate those gentlemen who were responsible for the building and glad indeed, that they were doing a great educational work.

TRADE AND WAR.

There was one further matter on which he wished to speak now that he had got an opportunity to do so. He particularly wanted to congratulate the members of the Marwadi community on having such an educational institution, as they were doing a great public service. It seemed to him that the members of the Marwadi community probably realised what a great influence they had in the city owing to the fact that they had a great commercial and industrial interest. He wanted to recollect another fact, and that was that they had been able to engage in their trade and occupation almost without let or hindrance during the period of the present war, and he wanted them to realise that it was due to the fact that they were citizens of the British Empire and that ability to trade without let or hindrance had been mainly due to the wonderful efficiency of our Imperial fleet. While standing before them that afternoon, with the full responsibility, he wanted to ask them, one and all to realise in full in the future the responsibility and influences which they ought to bring to bear in this great city. He wanted them to show their greatest courage and confidence and to help the Government by all means in their power. He wanted them to use their great influence and resources as they had done in the present case in the higher interests of their fellow-countrymen, citizens and their great empire. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Valabhnarayan Dani in proposing a vote of thanks said that it was a matter of great satisfaction to them to have the building opened by His Excellency as it was a unique honour and great privilege. They felt greatly encouraged by the presence there that day of Lord and Lady Willingdon and they would always remember this act of kindness.

Their Excellencies then took their departure amidst loud cheering.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A WIRELESS MAN.

Mr. Roberts' latest piece of wireless ingenuity, which is being presented for the first time in public at the Excelsior this week, is not only causing wonder but merriment. To an empty stage, set only with a wireless apparatus, enters a weird looking figure supposed to represent the ever popular Charlie Chaplin, but something of a libel we think, even on that strange personage. Mr. Roberts controls its movements by wireless, pressing a key some distance away. A committee is invited on the stage to prove that it is genuine and also work it. Although probably not a spectacular stage item still, it is an extraordinary invention and if Mr. Roberts were less of a lecturer and more of a showman it would undoubtedly be hailed as the cleverest attraction ever seen in Bombay. We are very surprised to find that the great knowledge and gifts of this inventor who has been given such prominence in the leading London papers, has not been sought after by local scientists and leaders of Technical Institutes for free demonstrations and lectures to those concerned. He has a wonderful store of Electrical knowledge in the working of the "Hertzian" waves and was invited to join the Admiralty Board of Inventions, purely to give them the benefit of his unique knowledge in this science.

Mr. Roberts finishes his season on Friday next when the ever popular pair, Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath will head the bill with their delightful comedy trifle "Dick's Sister" which met with such a great success on the occasion of the Scottish Concert on November 30th last. The next big attraction to follow this will be "the Scamps", a merry little band of players with a show on the lines of the "Grotesques" and "Quainte". They are now on their way from London where they have been playing a Revue at the Victoria Palace so they come straight from a London Theatre to a Bombay one.

UNSET DIAMONDS.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 11.

In continuation of the press communiqué, dated the 29th October 1915, issued in the Department of Commerce and Industry it is notified for general information that the Government of India have decided to prohibit with effect from the 15th February, 1916, the importation of unset diamonds into British India from the United Kingdom. The Local Governments and Administrations will, however, be authorised to issue licenses freely for the importation of diamonds from the United Kingdom on the conditions that the diamonds are imported only through the registered parcel post and are despatched to India under the seal of the Diamonds Committee appointed by his Majesty's Government. Persons and firms who wish to import diamonds from the United Kingdom on or after the said date should apply for a license to the local Government or Administration within whose jurisdiction they reside or carry on business.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York, March	12.59
Previous closing price	12.60
Futures at New York, July	12.95
Previous closing price	12.99
Spot Cotton at New York	12.60
Previous price	12.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.06
Previous price	12.00
Futures at New Orleans, March ...	12.42
Previous price	12.43
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.89
Previous price	12.91
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...	8 1/8
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	56½

London, Jan. 10.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs., Jan. Feb., sellers.	65
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs., Jan.	64/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Feb., sellers.	61/9
Victorian, Feb., sellers.	61/9
New South Wales, Feb., sellers.	61/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Jan.-Feb., sellers.	46/6

London, Jan. 10.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., sellers.	62
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., sellers.	63
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., sellers.	63/6

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb., paid.	8/1I
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Feb.-March.	1/I

London, Jan. 10.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Pure Basis, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	70
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Jan.-Feb., sellers.	84
Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	66

London, Jan. 10.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, Jan.-Feb., sellers.	83/6
Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Jan.-Feb., buyers.	76/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Jan.-Feb., Hull paid.	£14.0.0

London, Jan. 10.

JAVA SUGARS.

Not quoted.

London, Jan. 10.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£113
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£86 1/8
Copper Braziers.	£122
Yellow Metal.	14
Hard Spelter, nominal.	67½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£25.0.0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£4-18-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal.

London, Jan. 10.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris, Francs	27.86
Previous Price	27.86

WAR LOANS.

3½% 1925—1928	£89 3/8
Previous Price	89½
4½% 1925—1945	97
Previous Price	97

London, Jan. 10.

Consols 2½%	58½
Previous Price	58½
Rupee Paper 3½%	52½
Previous Price	52½
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	80½
Previous Price	80½
Government Securities 3%	69½
Previous Price	69½

ONTARIO'S "PAPER TOWN."

SETTLEMENT CREATED BY NEW ENTERPRISE.

At Iroquois Falls, in the heart of Northern Ontario, one of the largest, if not the largest, printing paper plant in Canada is now in full operation, using up all the pulp wood cut by over a thousand settlers. Around the mill an up-to-date town with water, sewerage, and electric light systems, is springing up, a town that is totally different from every other pioneer settlement in the Clay Belt.

Scarcely more than two years ago the Ontario Government, anxious to provide a market for the pulp wood cut by settlers, leased pulp wood rights over a 1,600-mile limit to a group of financiers, under a contract that bound them to the construction of a pulp wood and paper mill. To-day both pulp and paper plants are complete with an expenditure there and on the town site of 4½ million dollars.

Iroquois Falls has been laid out as a model town. Model five, six, and seven roomed houses have been built by the company. They are supplied with all conveniences, and are let to the men at a rental based upon construction and cost.

Information has been received that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in St. Lucia in respect of the ship Genesee.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Consignments arriving monthly— a large number already sold to Government.

Sole AUTHORIZED Agents for The World Famous FIAT CARS. Pleasure & Commercial. Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.

Works: Katni, C.P.

Manufacturers of

*"CASTLE" Brand

INDIAN PORTLAND CEMENT.

Quality Guaranteed over British Standard Specification.

Send orders and enquiries to

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AGENTS

Cox's Building, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

NOTE:—We find that some German Manufacturers imported Cement to India under the name of "Peacock" brand and we therefore decided to market our production as "CASTLE" brand.

There will be no difference in the quality of our cement and the present high standard will continue to be maintained.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

to know that

BEST SILKS

can be had at

J. B. BHESANIA & Co.

207, HORNBY ROAD,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SAKURA

CHERRY BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, executive Engineers, and prominent Contractors Apply to Sub Agents:—

Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO.

Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY;

Sole Agents:—T. HARA.

P. O. Box 374. Bombay.

"SCANDINAVIA"

COTTON BELTING

STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

PYDOWNIE,

BOMBAY.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Wednesday, January 12, 1916.

CORPORATION FINANCE.

The Budget estimates of Income and Expenditure for the ensuing year, as framed by the Standing Committee, were presented to the Corporation at its meeting on Monday. The Corporation, after a discussion of a general character,—in which hardly half-a-dozen out of the six dozen members took part,—passed all the items on the Income side of the Budget estimates leaving those on the Expenditure side for future consideration. As to the general character of the Budget, satisfaction was expressed on all sides and every speaker agreed that the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner deserved credit for having framed it on such a satisfactory basis. Mr. Mandlik, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, in presenting the Estimates, prefaced his remarks by stating that happily there was no proposal for increase or decrease in the taxation in spite of the fact that a deficit of over six lakhs of rupees was estimated; for, it is proposed to meet this deficit from the surplus cash balance. The year opens with a cash balance of Rs. 41 lakhs against the minimum of rupees one lakh required by law and even after deducting the contribution payable to the Improvement Trust, a very substantial reserve of Rs. 29 lakhs will be available. The financial position of the Municipality at the moment therefore gives no cause for anxiety, notwithstanding the anxious time through which many a public institution in almost all parts of the world has passed. But though during the months of the war the resources of the Municipality have remained unaffected, Mr. Mandlik did well to recognize that "we have gained some experience of the influence of war conditions on our finances." The estimates of the ensuing year are, therefore, based, as Mr. Mandlik added, on past experience of war conditions that obtained in the past sixteen months. The surplus cash balance, as already stated, stands at a figure much higher than essentially required by Statute and it has been decided to use it for postponing any increase in the taxation by meeting out of it the deficit estimated. That deficit is the sign of a tendency observable for some years past in the finances of our Municipality. In fact, as Mr. Wacha pointed out, it was not a new matter to find that the ratio of expenditure was running faster than the income,—and nothing has been done to remedy this weak point in the Municipal finances. Certainly, as Mr. Mandlik said, the amenities of life in the City have been vastly improved and the ratepayers should not grudge the rise in expenditure. But as Mr. Cowasji Jehangir showed, many improvements are still to come and, as we have previously emphasized, the needs of education have not been adequately met by the Municipality. All these considerations make it the more imperative that the expenditure should be so strictly controlled as to ensure that the ratepayers' money is well spent and that the day of reckoning, of which Mr. Wacha spoke, may not suddenly come upon a municipality unable to meet it satisfactorily. In this connection, while the surplus cash balance is being drawn upon from time to time to meet deficits subject to adjustment on a later occasion, it is necessary, as Mr. Wacha said, to see that the adjustments are immediately made. Again, another reform that is urgently called for has reference to the undue caution that is paid in framing estimates of income and the laxity displayed in over-estimating expenditure. For, there is no greater inducement to extravagant expenditure than a provision made with regard to different objects without considering their respective importance and urgency. We shall recur to this point on a later occasion when the estimates of expenditure are taken up for consideration by the Corporation. Meanwhile, however, we think it desirable to press upon the earnest attention of the Corporators the fact that in the immediate past they have been too sparing in their treatment of the educational needs of the children of the citizens and the necessity of being more liberally alive to the heavy responsibility that rests with them. We trust that this fact will be kept in view when the Corporation sanctions the estimated amount of expenditure on education.

THE CASE OF THE CLERKS.

There is another important matter, to the consideration of which we trust the members of the Corporation will give their careful attention. It is a matter on which ultimately the efficiency of Municipal administration, for which the City fathers are responsible, largely depends. Efficiency in every department of public activity is principally determined by the feeling of satisfaction or dissatisfaction which the workers unconsciously import into their work. Now it is undeniable that a widespread feeling of discontent prevails among the majority of the clerks in the lowest grade of the Municipal Service, who, as we have on more than one occasion pointed out, have been deprived of any substantial increment in their salaries as a result of the revised schedule now submitted to the Corporation. Mr. Wacha very properly asked the Corporation to refer the schedule to the consideration of a committee with the request that it will call for proposals for the revision of the salaries of the staff not included in the schedule and place before the Corporation a complete schedule of the establishments with their salaries revised in the light of past experience and the consideration of conditions now obtaining. We hope that at the next meeting of the Corporation Mr. Wacha's proposal will be accepted. And in accepting this proposal, we trust the members of the Corporation will be guided by the only two practical considerations that outweigh all others; namely, that the present maximum salary offered to the clerks in the lowest grade is not a living wage and that the permanent charge that any substantial relief to them will create will not at all be beyond the capacity of the Municipality. We regret that in this matter the Commissioner has taken an unnecessarily uncompromising and bitter attitude. Fortunately, the arguments that he has advanced in support of his attitude are obviously weak and in certain cases based on insufficient data. The Commissioner began by stating that if the Corporation paid higher salaries than other bodies it would be an injustice. Mr. Wacha, interrupting, pertinently asked if the Municipality was really paying a higher rate than the market rate. This question remained unanswered by the Commissioner, for whose benefit it may be replied that the scale in the lowest grade of Government service, which attracts the same class of people to which the Municipal clerks belong is 30—2—70 against the proposed Municipal scale of 30—3—45. The Commissioner again stated that the railway companies started their clerks on a pay of Rs. 10,—"a miserable salary" indeed. As far as our information goes, this only applies to the case of candidates and not to permanent clerks. And it may be pointed out that the candidates in the Municipal service are not offered even this "miserable" sum. But apparently the chief weapon in the armoury of the Commissioner against this much-suffering class of people was that they were mostly an unqualified lot of people. This, if true, was indeed a strange admission on the part of the head of the Municipal Executive and a significant commentary on the efficiency of administration. But the fact that this bogey is trotted forth so late in the day as a check to the humane instincts of the City Fathers lends a sinister aspect to the matter and if it proves anything, it is that the wages offered by the Municipality are not adequate to attract the qualified sort of people who naturally prefer Government service and the more lucrative employment in mercantile firms. It, therefore, all the more behoves the Corporation to reviso the scale of salaries in such a way as to attract better men to its service,—granting that the present employees are mostly unfit, an assumption which so far as our present information goes, is grossly unjust to a majority of the clerks concerned and which no member of the Corporation can rightly make until sufficient data are forthcoming. The Commissioner again stated that "generally the Municipal clerks were employed when they were young and according to the schedule prepared now when they grew up and would come to have a family of their own they would get a salary of Rs. 45, which would be gradually increased as years went on."

It is indeed possible for a young man in a respectable family to live on the salary mentioned, because at his age he is not generally burdened with a family of his own,—though this cannot be said of many a Hindu young man,—and is besides a member of a joint family. But the same state of things cannot exist when, in his advanced age, he has to maintain a family of his own which might include, besides a wife, children, an old mother or a father, and to educate his children and yet to live decently in a city like Bombay with its ever increasing demands on slender purses. And as to his obtaining an increase in the salary it must be said that thanks to the too large percentage of employees in the lowest grade only a few of them may hope to be promoted to the higher grade before they retire.

RUSSIA AND THE ENGLISH.

One has heard a great deal since the outbreak of the war of the cordial feelings which have grown up between the English and Russian peoples, but it is doubtful whether it is fully realised by the former how warmly and gratefully the latter regard the part that Great Britain has played in the war,—and this feeling penetrates far beyond the great cities into the ranks of regiments that have never come under the influence of the newspapers that have conducted the propaganda of the Anglo-Russian Entente in Petrograd. In his deeply interesting book "The Russian Campaign, April to August, 1915," Mr. Stanley Washburn, the distinguished and brilliant American correspondent with the Russian armies, records an incident which, is, as he claims, something of a revelation as to the enthusiasm which exists in the ranks of the Tsar's Army for the people and soldiers of Great Britain. Mr. Washburn was taken with other correspondents to visit the army in Southern Poland, and was honoured with the rest of the party by a review, specially held, of two battalions of one of the finest regiments in the Russian Army. This regiment had perhaps the most brilliant record of any in the war and Mr. Washburn describes it as "two of the most magnificent battalions of troops it has ever been my lot to see." The arrival of the party was greeted with the playing of "Rule Britannia" and the British National Anthem. As the last strain of the Russian National Anthem, which followed, died away the Colonel stepped to the front and addressed the regiment "in a deep melodious voice that carried to the furthest rank." What followed and the impression it made upon an American observer is worth quoting in Mr. Washburn's own words:—

"I have written much" he says, "of the rapidly growing feeling of friendship between England and Russia. For six months I have noticed a gradual development of this sentiment. But I have never realised until this day that it is percolating to the very foundations of the Russian people. In Petrograd and Moscow one naturally expects the diplomats and politicians to emphasise this point to a member of the press. But out at the Front these men, who deal in steel and blood, are not given to fine phrases, nor are they wont to speak for effect. For ten months their lives have been lives of danger and hardships, and in their eyes and in their faces one sees sincerity and truth written large for those who study human nature to read. The speech was to me so impressive that it seems well worth while to quote the officer's stirring words, words which found an echo in the heart of the writer, who is, an American citizen and not a British subject at all. With his hand held aloft the Colonel said:—

"Attention,—Gentlemen, Officers and Soldiers: We have to-day the honour to receive the representatives of the great British nation, our faithful Allies now fighting with us for the good of us all to punish our common treacherous enemy. They are dear to our hearts because they are conducting this war with such sacrifices and such incredible bravery. It is a great pleasure and privilege for our regiment to see among us the representatives of the country where dwell the bravest of the brave. This regiment beloved of Suvaroff, will always do its uttermost to uphold the reputation of Russian arms, that they may be worthy to fight this battle shoulder to shoulder with their noble Allies in the British Army. Officers and soldiers, I call for a hearty cheer for the great King of England. Long live George the Fifth.'"

The response, says the writer, came like a clap of thunder and for five minutes these war-stained veterans cheered themselves hoarse for their ally. To witness this stirring demonstration, says Mr. Washburn, was to feel that perhaps from this war may come future relations which the next generation will look back upon as having largely justified the price.

Notes of the Day.

The Military Service Bill.

The political situation at Home seems to be getting further and further removed from the prospect of anything like a real crisis leading to a General Election. The opposition to the Military Service Bill will not be dropped but it is becoming less strong. The Labour members still remain in the Government and it seems possible that even among many of those outside the Government, who have regarded the Bill with dislike, an adjustment of the position, leading if not to their support, at any rate to their neutrality is possible. The announcement that the Prime Minister is to meet the Labour Party in conference for a discussion of the Bill, and the fact that Mr. Henderson, whose resignation seemed settled, has now, after a prolonged cabinet council, decided to defer such a step, suggests that the fears of himself and his fellow Labourites are being gradually allayed. It is so obvious that the Bill is a necessity,—Mr. Redmond is the only critic who has claimed that it is not,—that one can hardly believe that any but those who are ready to sacrifice everything to their devotion to a principle that has ceased to have any application will persist in creating that semblance of disunity which is so liable to be misunderstood abroad.

The Punjab's Splendid Gift.

The people of the Punjab may well feel proud of the fresh instance of loyal devotion to the Empire which they have shown in presenting to the King-Emperor an armoured aeroplane fleet for use in the theatres of the war where the Indian Army is serving. The warm response to the original proposal is revealed in the fact that in a short time over six lakhs of rupees, exceeding all anticipations, were collected and this again shows, as the Lieutenant-Governor proudly says, that the Punjab is not content with furnishing nearly half the strength of the Indian Army at the Front but is in other directions nobly doing its duty of rendering practical assistance in the prosecution of the war. Each vessel of the fleet is appropriately to be named after one of the rivers which have made the name of the province famous all over the world. The sense of satisfaction which the people of the Punjab must feel at having afforded very considerable practical assistance in the prosecution of the war will be enhanced by the gracious message in which His Majesty has acknowledged the gift.

General Smith-Dorrien.

General Smith-Dorrien's appointment to the East African command reminds one of the fine eulogy of a contemporary writer:

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been in much of the fighting which has taken place upon our gradually widening front. And, in the results achieved, Sir Horace has had the important part which his wonderful fighting during the Great Retreat taught us to expect. Although Neuve Chapelle was not as conclusive a victory as we had hoped to achieve, the later offensive of our armies made amends, once the right quantity and kinds of munitions began to reach the front. Sir Evelyn Wood has told us the type of man we have in Sir Horace, basing his estimate on an incident at Alexandria, where, in our veteran's fighting days, there were but six battalions to hold a five-mile front which the enemy had penetrated. "I sent an order into Alexandria," says Sir Evelyn, "for a smart subaltern, who was to go to the Khedive's stable and all the saddlers' shops, and produce in one day some mounted infantry. Smith-Dorrien received the order at 1-30 p.m., and at 6-30, with eighty-one horses, three mules, and a donkey, carrying Derbyshire men, the Sherwood Foresters, few of whom had ridden before, he passed me at Razlah, went out into the desert, engaged an Egyptian outpost, killed its commander, and never let them inside our outposts again."

Rice Pests.

The many pests affecting the rice crop in India though known, are hardly studied scientifically. In view of the fact that insect pests were obviously doing a great deal of damage in the Konkan,—where the rice area of the Bombay Presidency is chiefly situated,—it was decided recently to make a special investigation of these in that part of the Presidncy. The results of this investigation have now been published by the Department of Agriculture in a pamphlet, being Bulletin No. 69 of 1915:

"The unexpected fact has been revealed that the Rice Stem Borers do by far the most damage of any. In fact every other pest shrinks into insignificance compared with those just mentioned. Probably ninety per cent. of the damage noticed and recorded, is due to the ravages of the Rice Stem Borer proper and one or two others of similar habits."

And the investigation of rice pests has hence largely resolved itself into a detailed inquiry into the life, history, habits and methods of dealing with this one predominant type of pest,—the conclusion of this inquiry being given in this bulletin. The publication of such bulletins is one of the good works done by the Department of Agriculture but the purpose of this bulletin as well as that of others will be better served if it is translated into the local vernacular,—especially in view of the fact that the annual loss of 10 per cent. of the rice crop in the Konkan means a reduction in the yield to the extent of over a crore and a quarter of rupees.

Alleged Irregularities in Surat District Court.

A representation has been addressed to the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court by a well-known pleader of Surat drawing their lordships' attention to a questionable practice,—certainly not warranted by any law,—which prevails in the District Court of Surat and which, if allowed to be continued, will be most detrimental to the interests of justice and of the general public. The representation states that

whenever an application for probate or Letters of Administration of the estate of a deceased Parsi under sections 244 and 246 of the Indian Succession Act is given to the District Court by any pleader or by any applicant in person and though the application is duly made and verified according to sections 244 and 246 of Act X of 1865, the District Court, contrary to section 243, does not consider it conclusive for the purpose of authorising it to the grant of probate or Letters of Administraion ex-parte, but in all such cases it invariably adjourns it for hearing, as if it was a suit, to a date more than one month distant from that date, and invariably orders to issue compulsory citation on each and every relation of the deceased whose names are mentioned in the application, although the High Court has decided in the case reported in 13, "Bombay Law Reporter," page 37, Digamber vs. Narayan Vithal, that, under the Probate and Administration Act, sections 16 and 63, corresponding with sections 193 and 250 respectively of the Indian Succession Act, there are in the Act two sorts of citations, compulsory citations and discretionary citations. That compulsory citations is necessary when the case falls under section 16 (corresponding section 193) of the Indian Succession Act. Under section 69 corresponding with section 250, it is discretionary with the Court to issue citation. But the District Court of Surat invariably in all cases orders citations to be issued and personally served upon all relations of the deceased whose names are mentioned in the application before granting probate or Letters, and thus it always delays the grant for more than two months, during which time the estate of the deceased is nearly squandered away or removed by other persons. As the Court compels the applicants to pay process fee of rupees three for the citation of each of the relations in every case, the Surat Court practice must tell hard on the poor.

If the poor man is unable to pay the costly fee, his application is rejected and he loses his right as he cannot bring a suit for his share in Court.

Further Irregularities.

The representation proceeds to mention some further irregularities obtaining in the Surat District Court, such as the Court's insisting on personal service, while section 250 speaks of issue of one citation only and allows the Court to make it known to the public in any manner it thinks fit; and the Court's disallowing applicant's right to deduct the costs of taking out probate and letters of administration,—which are to be paid by the administrator out of the estate of the deceased,—from payment of the court-fees. If the practices as mentioned in the representation do obtain in Surat, we think it is only proper that their lordships of the High Court should send for the records of the Surat District Court and put an early end to such irregular and illegal practices in the interests of justice and of poor litigants.

Fodder Famine in Muttra.

As a result of insufficiency and failure of the late rains, a fodder famine of an intense character is staring the agriculturists in the villages around Muttra in the face. The gravity of the situation is marked by the fact that, as stated in an appeal for funds signed by several cloth merchants of Bombay, at some of the villages, cattle really worth more than rupees fifty per head are being disposed of for sums of rupees two or four. Besides, as in the fodder famine year of 1914, *bhusa* can now be had at twenty-five seers only per rupee, which in normal times could be had at a hundred and twenty to twenty-five seers. A Fodder Famine Fund has, therefore, been started in Bombay, and it is estimated that at least rupees four thousand per month, and at a rough calculation Rs. 30,000, will have to be collected to cope with the situation throughout the next eight trying months. The fund has been started by the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Association which will make arrangement for the regular transmission of sufficient quantity of fodder and *bhusa* from the Deccan, Gujarat and other parts of the country. All intending subscribers are requested to send in their contributions to the firm of Mr. Raoji Naranji, Mulji Jaitha Market, Bombay.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FAILURE IN CHAMPAGNE.

GERMAN INACTIVITY IN RUSSIA.

TURKS RETIRING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

PREMIER ON GALLIPOLI ACHIEVEMENT.

The Germans developed in Champagne operations of a far-reaching character with intention to produce important results but completely failed. French fire everywhere decimated the enemy.

General Aylmer's force in Mesopotamia carried the Turkish position at Sheikh Saad on January 9th and is now concentrated at that place. The Turks are retiring northward along the Tigris.

Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff in India, succeeds General Nixon in the Mesopotamian command.

It is announced that the Serbians have defeated the Bulgarians at Elbassan and entrenched themselves in the captured positions.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith expressed extreme gratification at the retirement from Gallipoli without the loss of a single life.

In Galicia and east of Czernovitz the enemy is completely inactive, suffering from the heavy losses inflicted by the Russian rapid and violent offensive.

The enemy consuls arrested at Salonika have been transferred from the British ship to the auxiliary cruiser Savoie, where they are interned. The Greek Government has protested against the arrests at Mytylene which have elicited a fresh protest from the Central Powers.

A prolonged Cabinet met attended by Messrs. Henderson, McKenna and Runciman. It is understood the chief topic was the labour question.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed Home Secretary.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL WAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The death of Sir Samuel Way is announced.

Sir Samuel James Way, first Baronet, created in 1899, was born at Portsmouth in 1836. He was Chief Justice of South Australia since 1876. Attorney General 1875: Vice-Chancellor of Adelaide University 1876-1883: Chancellor since 1883: appointed first Lieut.-Governor of South Australia 1891: has administered the Government of South Australia ten times, besides frequent short periods of office during absences of the Governor: became first representative of Australasian Colonies on the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, 1897.

IMPORTANT GERMAN MOVE IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY'S COMPLETE FAILURE.

TURKS RETIRING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY DECIMATED EVERYWHERE.

VIGOROUS FRENCH COUNTER ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 10.

A communiqué says:—The Germans developed in Champagne an attack under cover of a violent bombardment of poison gas shells. They attempted four concentric actions during the day and night on a front of eight kilometres in the region of Butted-jesnil. Our fire everywhere decimated the enemy and checked his offensive. The enemy only gained a momentary footing at two points in our first line.

A vigorous counter-attack drove him out and he now occupies only two small points in the advanced trenches.

FAILURE OF GERMAN OPERATIONS.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON ENTIRE FRONT.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

The communiqué says: Artillery activity was general on the entire front. There was a violent bombardment on the heights of the Meuse, where the enemy trenches were wrecked.

Stubborn and continued engagements in Champagne enabled the French to reoccupy nearly all lost ground.

German operations both as regards numbers and the means employed were of a far-reaching character and intended to produce important results, which ended in complete failure.

An entire brigade was hurled at a single point on a large front.

BRITISH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

A report from Sir Douglas Haig says there was artillery activity to-day near Fauquissart, Bois Grenier, Saint Gloi and near Ypres. Hostile aircraft dropped bombs near St. Razelle, at Hazebrouck and St. Omer, killing a child and a woman.

ALLIED AVIATION CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 10.

The monthly Anglo-French conference on military aviation is developing into an Allied conference. A Russian aviation mission has already arrived.

COMPULSION BILL.

REJECTION TO BE MOVED.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The Labour Member Mr. Anderson will remove the rejection of the Military Service Bill on the 12th instant, while the Liberal Mr. Lees-Smith will second the rejection.

On the other hand it is officially announced that the Labour Party has accepted the invitation of Mr. Asquith to discuss with him certain aspects of the Bill on the 11th. Meanwhile, the resignations of Labour Ministers are in abeyance.

THE LABOUR POSITION.

PROLONGED CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

A prolonged Cabinet met this afternoon. Messrs. Henderson McKenna and Runciman attended. It is understood that the chief topic was the labour position.

The reopening of groups has already met with good response, many attesting throughout the country.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL.

THE NEW HOME SECRETARY.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed Home Secretary.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKISH POSITION CARRIED.

ENEMY RETIRING NORTHWARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 11.

A press communiqué states:—In connection with the operations in Mesopotamia, General Aylmer's force carried the Turkish position at Sheikh Saad at mid-day on January 9th and is now concentrated at that place. The Turks are retiring northward along the Tigris. The weather is cold and wet and aeroplane reconnaisance is hampered by storms.

COMMAND IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SIR PERCY LAKE SUCCEEDS GENERAL NIXON.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Speaking in the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain announced that General Nixon owing to ill-health, had relinquished the command in Mesopotamia and was returning home.

His successor would be Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff in India.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INJUSTICE TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Neville asked whether the rule that subalterns and captains in the Egyptian and Indian armies must serve for nine years in those ranks before being eligible for promotion, was still being enforced with the result that junior officers of the British Regular and Territorial armies, many of whom were ignorant of the native languages, were being promoted over the heads of Indian and Egyptian officers who were their seniors and were familiar with the native languages.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that an appropriate remedy for the disparity resulting from the exceptional conditions of the war was not easy to devise. The suggestions made by the Government of India had been examined by a Committee of the War Office and the India Office and he awaited their recommendations.

LATE LORD BURNHAM.

PRESS TRIBUTES AND ROYAL SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The newspapers pay warm tributes to Lord Burnham, the Grand Old Man of British journalism. The King and Queen have telegraphed their sympathy to the family.

MILE END CONSTITUENCY.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Mr. F. N. Charrington announces that he will stand for Mile End as a patriotic independent in favour of the Compulsion Bill.

The Hon. Harry Lawson who has succeeded to the Barony of Burnham, was the former Unionist Member for Mile End. His majority was two.

WEST NEWINGTON BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The result of the election in West Newington:—

Mr. Gilbert (Liberal)	2,646
Mr. Terrett (Trade Unionist) ...	787

The bye-election was necessitated by the elevation of Captain C. W. Norton to peerage.

The former figures were:—

Capt. C. W. Norton (L.)	4,038
W. Brooks (U.)	3,498

Mr. Terrett is opposed to the restrictions on the sale of drink in London.

ST. GEORGE BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Mr. Mackenzie Bell has withdrawn his candidature in St. George, Hanover Square.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AVIATORS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Lieutenant Gordon-Duke and Warrant Officer Fraser fell and were killed while flying at Eastbourne.

RETIREMENT FROM GALLIPOLI.

THE PREMIER'S TRIBUTE.

UNPARALLELED MILITARY AND NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

In the Commons, Mr. Asquith expressed extreme gratification at the retirement from Cape Helles without the loss of a single life.

Ten out of the eleven guns abandoned were worn out fifteen pounders. They were rendered unfit for further service All stores and reserve ammunition which could not be removed were burnt.

"These operations, combined with those at Suvla, are without parallel in military and naval history and they are an achievement of which commanders, officers and men of both services may well be proud."

"The retirement from Gallipoli deserves and will receive the profound gratitude of the King and country and will take an imperishable place in our national history. His Majesty will be advised that General Monro, Admiral Roebeck, Generals Wemyss, Birdwood, Davies and other officers should receive special recognition."

ALL FRENCH MATERIAL REMOVED.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

A communiqué referring to the withdrawal from Gallipoli says all French material was removed except six naval guns which were destroyed. These were included in the seventeen mentioned in the British communiqué.

The Turks only started firing at four in the morning of the 9th when the embarkation was completed.

THE DUPONT EXPLOSION.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.

Six persons were killed in the explosion at the Dupont works. The cause is being investigated.

SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

CONDITION OF BUILDING MORE SERIOUS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Saint Paul's Cathedral is suffering from 'senile decay' and the building is in graver condition than ever according to a statement of Canon Alexander the Church Treasurer who renews the appeal for funds to consolidate the piers and buttresses.

Two years ago seventy-thousand was asked for, but the war interrupted the flow of subscriptions and only half was obtained.

32,000-TON DREADNOUGHT.

The United States Navy Department declares in the course of an official statement that a displacement of 32,000 tons will be the limit for any American Dreadnought which may be constructed in the future.

The Department has arrived at the conclusion that a larger number of smaller vessels is required rather than a smaller number of larger ships while all classes of warships must increase their speed capacity.

CASUALITY LIST.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Sec.-Lieut. Curil Bussy, South Staffords, well-known footballer.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Rear-Admiral John Tuke.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Inigo Freeman Thomas is paying a visit to H. H. the Jam of Jamnagar.

Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. E. Maconochie are guests at Government House.

H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhanga arrived at Madras yesterday morning and was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome at the railway station. The Maharaja proceeded to Tawker's Gardens in a procession. He was to be entertained at the Cosmopolitan Club in the afternoon.

ARRESTED CONSULS.

INTERNED ON A CRUISER

FRESH PROTESTS FROM CENTRAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TOULON, Jan. 10.

A new development has occurred in connection with the enemy consuls arrested at Salonika. They have been transferred from the British ship to the auxiliary cruiser Savoie where they are interned.

ATHENS, Jan. 10.

The Government has protested against the arrests at Mitylene which have elicited a fresh protest from the Central Powers.

SERBIAN SUCCESS.

BULGARIAN POSITIONS CAPTURED

ROME, Jan. 10.

It is announced that the Serbians have defeated the Bulgarians at El Bassan and entrenched themselves in the captured positions.

ALBANIANS AND SERBIANS.

ESSAD PASHA'S VALUABLE ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Albanians in the territory under Essad Pasha had been friendly to the Serbians and that Essad Pasha had rendered them valuable assistance.

AIR RAID ON SOFIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Exchange Company's telegram from Athens states a flotilla of aeroplanes bombed Sofia and caused damage and panic.

TEUTONS' DWINDLING ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Central News" correspondents at Petrograd, Athens and Rome, indicate that Teuton artillery commands find increasing difficulty in maintaining the reserves of men. The German army now has one machine-gun for every ten men.

QUIET ON THE FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Then latest reports from Afghanistan state the Winter this year is more severe than usual. His Majesty the Amir is in good health.

On the North-west Frontier of India things are quieter than they had been for some time past and the punishment meted out to the turbulent tribesmen in the past few months has evidently had excellent effect.

THE "GLOBE" LIBEL CASE.

DEFENDANTS EXPRESS REGRET.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court on Dec. 21 the hearing was concluded of the application of Mrs. Asquith to restrain the "Globe" newspaper from publishing libels on her in connection with German prisoners of war. The court was crowded. Mrs. Asquith, her daughter, Mr. Anthony Asquith and Lady Diana Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, were present.

Mr. Duke, K.C., counsel for Mrs. Asquith, said that the "London Weekly Mail" last May accused Mr. Asquith of playing tennis with German officers at Donington Hall. Though the paper apologised and paid damages the slanders were continued until the "Globe" on the 29th November published a letter accusing "the wife of a member of the Cabinet" of sending a large and choice selection of comestibles purchased in Picadilly to Hun prisoners. Another letter said that if Mr. Asquith handed his salary to his wife as pin-money the public had no right to complain if she used most of the money as was asserted.

The defendants expressed unqualified regret for the publication of the letters and submitted to an injunction pending a libel action.

Mr. Justice Paterson who heard the case remarked that the "Globe's" statement was absolutely without foundations.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

ENEMY COMPLETELY INACTIVE.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.

The communiqué says on the West front calm prevailed.

In Galicia and eastward of Czernovitz the enemy suffering from heavy losses inflicted by our rapid and violent offensive and disorganised by desperate but barren efforts to recapture lost positions, is completely inactive, beyond feeble and everywhere unsuccessful attempts to hinder by artillery and hand grenades our troops from consolidating our gains.

CZECH REGIMENTS SURRENDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Wiener Tagelblatt" states two more Czech regiments surrendered without fighting in Bukhovina.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

On December, 20, Mr. Lloyd George moved the adjournment of the Commons in order to make a statement on munitions. He said that it was six months ago that Mr. Asquith invited him to take charge of the provision of munitions for the Army. He was instructed to increase the supplies in order to lessen losses. In attacking perilous positions previously what we attained in material we squandered in lives. Our shortage of shells was known to our troops and to the enemy but neither knew how short we were in some very essential particulars. Military experts believe the days of high explosives are numbered except shrapnel the only weapon in the field of warfare. British experts are now reluctant converts to the conclusion that a very substantial proportion of high explosives are essential to the success of trench warfare. They now believed that quite half of the shells should be filled with high explosives but they came to that conclusion too late to prevent a shortage of shells at the beginning of the year. The Ministry of Munitions had erected buildings to supplement the works of private firms and it had organized forty local Munition Committees in the most important engineering centres. The committees consisted of business men. It also put in national shell factories which were a conspicous success not in increasing the supply but in minimising labour difficulties and enabling Government to check prices. The result had been that last week the factories had turned out three times as many high explosives as was turned out at all the arsenals at work in the United Kingdom in the month of May. The quantity of shells fired during the operations of September was enormous. The battle lasted for weeks; yet there was no shortage of ammunition. This was the result of four months' careful husbanding. The whole was replaced in a month and we soon should be in a position to replace in a single week. The position as regards medium guns and howitzers was thoroughly satisfactory. Up to midsummer this year big guns had not been ordered on a large scale. Considerable reductions were expected in prices of raw materials. There has been an aggregate saving of about twenty millions sterling by the department securing control of the metal marke of the country. One of the first things was the multiplying of the output of machine-guns. A new factory to produce smaller guns was equipped and two new factories were erected to turn out the new type of machine-gun. The result has been that the delivery has increased five fold and the output of rifles has vastly increased. Trench mortars were a new development but the output of grenades increased forty times. The cost of 18 pr. ammunition was reduced by forty per cent and other costs were reduced proportionately. They wanted labour to man all factories. Machines for making machine-guns were idle owing to a lack of men. If we could get skilled men where they were wanted the problem of the War would be solved. For the new factories we wanted 80,000 skilled and 300,000 unskilled workers. He had heard talk about over-ordering and and over production. Nothing could be more mischievous than talk of over-ordering. When we had as much as the Germans then a good margin was a wise safeguard, and less than enough foolish extravagance. What we spared in money we spilled in blood. In no other war ever fought had the preponderance of machinery been so completely established. The success of the Germans were almost entirely due to the mechanical preponderance they had achieved in the beginning of the War. We had appointed a number of "hustlers" to visit factories to find out what was wrong and set it right and press contracts forward the net result had been an increase in deliveries on old orders by 60 per cent. Two emergency factories for shell filling had been erected in six weeks. That was a fine piece of hustling.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., who went to America as reported that morning saved Britain millions of pounds by preventing the inflation of prices. He (the speaker) had remarkable photographs from the battle field showing barbed wire undestroyed and of machine-gun emplacement intact. Every soldier said there was only one way of doing it and that to have enough ammunition to crush every enemy trench and every concrete emplacement, to shatter every machine-gun and rend every yard of entanglements so that if the enemy wanted to resist they must do it in the open.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MARIE REILLY.

AN EPISTLE TO MR. EARDLEY NORTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 11.

At yesterday's proceedings of the Coonoor Abduction Case the letter dictated by Mr. Norton was addressed to "Terry" c/o Sonny Lavocah c/o Rungasamy, Rungiah Gowden, Coonoor. On an application by Mr. Eardley Norton the Court permitted the accused to sit down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, Marie Reilly deposed as follows:—

"I did not get a certificate when leaving the Convent at Madras. It was not because there was something against my character at school, but thrice I left my house without notice; once to my aunt in Coonoor, then to Ooty about June and the third time to Wellington. I do not consider it ladylike to have done so. Violet had been with us in Coonoor in April and May. Before Mr. Gray I had said it was May and June. That must be wrong. I walked up to Ooty in June eleven miles. I left Coonoor at 5 a.m. It was in consequence of Violet's invitation. It was for a week. I did not go by train because Violet wanted to meet me at 10 or 10-30 at the tollgate. Though the invitation came two or three days before, I did not write suggesting I would come by train and would not waste money for wiring. I walked with my courier bag, which contained three dresses and two changes of underlinen. I swear I had shoes on with red laces. I got to the toll gate at 10, quarter of an hour before Violet, who came on a bike with a rickshaw. My cousin lived with Mrs. Monisse. Violet took me to a large house. I never knew Woodlands was the name of that house. I did not mention to Mr. Wilkins that was the name of the house. I was away at Ooty for seven days. I loved my sister Adolphine dearly and respected her and yet I left without telling her. In Ooty I went to an old lady from the big house. I had no money. I went to enquire the cost of the room. The old lady gave me breakfast. I went to her house in a rickshaw. My feet gave me intense pain. She might have taken me to hospital. I was taken to Mr. Michell's house by Violet. I have never known a man named Sonny Lavocah. I never wrote to him. I did not go to Rungasamy's brewery and meet and converse with Lavocah nor did he give me advice. I never embodied any advice he gave me in the letter. The letter shown to me is like my writing. It is not mine. I have no girl friend who knows Lavocah.

"YOUR OWN SWEETHEART."

The cover dated 19th August looks like my writing. I cannot say one way or the other. I know no Rungasamy. I know gardener Rungan. He is not my lover. I never called him darling. He is not my darling. I never said to him so at Connemara. I did not see him supply eggs to Mrs. Newman. I speak a few words of Tamil. I struck out the lines in the letter to mali Rungan. It concludes with "my love and kisses" and "your own sweetheart." He is not my sweetheart nor did I kiss him.

ROLLED UP IN A MAT.

I was kept in the godown three days and three nights against my wishes. Mrs. Newman brought coffee, breakfast, tea and dinner to me all three days. She opened the door, but two men and an ayah barred the entrance. The egg-man was not one of them. This was to prevent escaping. I did not scream, because no one would take notice. I did not have my meals in the mat. I was kept in the mat an hour each morning and evening. Mrs. Newman would wrap me in a mat and prop me in the corner. Then I would unroll myself.

LETTER TO MR. NORTON.

I never contemplated getting a job in Calcutta. When I was in Connemara I never wrote to any one named Eardley Norton. That letter seems to be in my writing. No doubt it was written under the influence of liquor. The letter runs as follows:—

"My dear Sir,

You will be surprised to hear from a person you did not know. I have just left school, my age is 17, my mother and father are both dead. My mother died four years ago. My father died last October, but nothing is yet properly settled. It is to be in October but my sister and brother were very unkind. I was never allowed to have any pleasure. I was always shut up in a room and they used to raise their hand to me and so I used to be treated so badly and then I left home without a word and ran away to a lady that was awfully kind to me. I have been away almost a month. So I ask you to kindly help. My cousin seems to know you but she seems to be very bad girl and I want to get away from here. I would be most obliged to you. Kindly help me in this little way and could you get me a job in Calcutta?"

Continuing, Marie deposed:—"This letter is in my handwriting but at Mrs. Newman's dictation. I cannot explain why Mrs. Newman should have made me write for a job in Calcutta. Although I left my home on 11th August and had been rescued on 8th September, the letter said I had been there nearly a month. I cannot say if the letter was written in September.

CONNEMARA COTTAGE INCIDENT.

Regarding the occurrence in Connemara Cottage with Rungaswamy, Doctor Achutan examined me four or five days or a week after my rescue. I do not know if he has made a report in writing. I told Mr. Loveluck. He examined me on 24th September."

Witness was then examined on the occurrence at great length. She said:—"Rungaswamy and company came first on the 18th August, then again on the 21st August. Rungaswamy might have come alone two or three days after that. I was given drink sometimes once and sometimes twice every day when something had to be done such as letters written. The effects of drink lasted from one to one and a half hours. During that time I had not the faintest recollection of what was going on. I had not seen my aunt playing the fool with a man. That reference in the letter to Miss Decloiset is an invention of Mrs. Newman. On 7th October I wrote and asked Miss Decloiset not to produce the letter to any one. Two weeks ago I went to Madras for a change. Miss Decloiset met us at the station. We did not speak a word about the letter. On the night of the occurrence if light had not come in I would not have recognised Rungaswamy. I both struck and kicked the man on that occasion. I made no attempt to stop him going away.

DONS MRS. NEWMAN'S HUSBAND'S CLOTHES.

I did not tell Inspector Wilkins that Mrs. Newman and I with Venkatamanier, the Cochin agent, went for a drive to Elkhill. I never got ten rupees from him. Mrs. Newman said she would send me to Burma and marry me to a Burmese commissioner. At Star Villa, when Mrs. Newman took off my clothes and put me into her husband's clothes, I protested. Nevertheless she put me into them and blackened me. Even my sister would not have recognised me then."

MORE LETTERS.

LATER.

At the Coonoor abduction case hearing to-day, cross-examined by Mr. Norton, Marie Reilly continued:—"I deny having told Mr. Loveluck, D. S. P., that I wrote two letters to the accused Rungasamy."

Witness denied that the letters, the writing in which was like hers filed in the lower court, were written by her, but she agreed to Counsel's suggestion that they might have been written by her under Mrs. Newman's influence. Regarding the diary page filed in the lower court, witness admitted that on the first day in the lower court she admitted it was her writing, but on the next occasion she said they did look like her writing and must have been written under Mrs. Newman's influence. Witness did not know that Rungasamy had a car nor that the topic of conversation in Coonoor was that he was driving her cousin Violet in his car. Witness answered that all other letters filed in the lower court and read to her looked to be in writing like hers, but they might have been written under Mrs. Newman's influence and drink. The letter regarding the Cochin Rajah's Agent was also written under the same influence. Witness did not know a person named Cecilia. She might have sworn that she was an old servant of the family, but witness did not know her. Cecilia did not meet her at Star Villa.

I put it to you that you were hiding in Connemara Cottage for the purpose of escaping from the control of your sister and brothers.—No.

Witness did not remember telling Miss Blackwell that the sore feet were caused by a rickshaw accident in Madras in June. Witness was truthful and would not tell Miss Blackwell a lie.

A RED DRUG.

Witness continued:—

"On 25th September I had conversation with Mr. Loveluck. I never mentioned of whisky to him. My statement about the red drug is not a recent after-thought. I kept my birthday on 20th December. I do not know if I was born on 20th December, 1895, and that according to that birth-certificate in the hands of Counsel I would be in my 21st year. Witness did not know the full name of her late father and mother."

Witness denied statement by statement, all that the Cochin Agent deposed regarding her late father's property and Rs. 10 handed to her by the Agent.

LOCKED UP IN THE BED-ROOM.

She continued:—

"I do not know Mrs. Quin. I never saw her. I never asked her for the latest patterns I never gave her sweets. The first day I ever saw Mrs. Quin was at Connemara Cottage on 8th September. On the night I left Star Villa I did not tell Muthoo (cook) that I blackened my face because my brother would beat me if he saw me. I never saw a donkey at Connemara Cottage nor did I ride on it one night in the presence of Muthoo. I do not know the Jaghirdas of Arni nor was I promised a post under him. This is the first time I heard of him. It is not true that Violet promised to get me a post as nurse under him. When I got to Star Villa I was happy. On 11th August I was locked up in the bed-room. I objected. I was so locked on 12th, 13th and 14th. This kind woman unkindly locked me up. I did not tell Inspector Wilkins that Violet arrived soon after I arrived at Star Villa. The door had to be unlocked when Violet was admitted.

WHISKY AND WATER.

"Refreshments at Star Villa included whisky when Violet came. I did not know it was whisky. They called it whisky. I did not tell Inspector Wilkins that I drank whisky and water on that occasion. Violet stayed one or two hours. She did not send for mali Rungasamy. He did not say he would get the cottage at Orange Grove for nothing and I did not tell Mr. Wilkins that. After Violet left I was again locked up in Star Villa. I do not know who drove Violet away from Star Villa between 8 and 9 p.m. that night. Violet did not come at 2-30 that day and I did not tell Mr. Wilkins so. I did not see Mrs. Clapp from 11th to 14th. I did not hear Mrs. Newman tell Mrs. Clapp that I was her cousin from Madras nor did I tell Mr. Wilkins this. I did not hear Mrs. Newman tell Mrs. Clapp that she was going for moonlight picnic nor did I tell Inspector Wilkins this. I was never allowed one at Connemara. Oosman Sait's son did not give Mrs. Newman rupees ten in my presence nor did I tell Mr. Wilkins this."

Mr. Norton closed his cross-examination and Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer started to cross-examine on behalf of Mrs. Newman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, Miss Marie Reilly said:—I must have forgotten to mention in the lower court that my step-aunt Mrs. Pat Reilly visited Connemara. She came twice, once in the evening and her second visit was a few days after the first. Mrs. Newman unlocked the door and let her in the bedroom. I told her I did not like staying there at all as I was badly treated and because I wanted to go home. She said nothing. She stayed about an hour and that was the only conversation. She had tea. On the second occasion she did not speak to me. I never saw the police sergeant come to Star Villa when Mrs. Newman was away and I did not tell so to Inspector Wilkins. Even before I left Star Villa I was anxious to get away. I did not think it lady-like to appeal to the soldiers to get me away.

In examination by Mr. Balkrishna Iyer the witness said Mali Rungan did not speak English. The doctor examined me in connection with the occurrence with Rungasami.

WAR RISK.

DECREE AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Fletcher delivered an important judgment in which the commercial community is interested. A suit was brought by Mr. Harising Nehalchand against Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. to recover the value of two parcels of jute consisting of 250 and 500 bales shipped at Calcutta for carriage to Hamburg on the German vessel Raffenfels. The goods were insured against war risks by the plaintiff with the defendants and were loaded on board the Raffenfels between the 20th and 31st July 1914. The Raffenfels left Calcutta on the 2nd August and on the 4th August war was declared. On the 8th August the Espingle captured the Raffenfels on the high seas. She was taken to Colombo and the prize court there condemned the ship and her cargo on the 14th September. The plaintiff now claimed Rs. 57,945 the price of the jute and Rs. 330 as cost of the prize court proceedings.

The first point considered by his Lordship was whether the contract in this case applied to seizure or capture by the British Government. The defendants said that in so far as the contract purported to indemnify the plaintiff against loss or seizure by the British Government it was void as being against public policy. The court held that the contract in the present circumstances of the case applied to capture by the British Government. His Lordship also held that there was a constructive total loss no matter whether the Marine Insurance Act of 1906 (English Act) applied or not. His Lordship decreed the suit in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S COMPLAINTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tudball disposed of the application made by Mr. Marchant, a retired medical officer and President of the Mussooree Ratepayers' Association, for the transfer of three suits for damages and defamation brought against him by Mr. W. Bell, electrical engineer of Mussooree and Dehra Municipality, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Mussooree. In the first of these suits Mr. Bell sought to recover damages from Mr Marchant for having made a certain alleged defamatory statement at a meeting of the Municipal Board and also in a written communication to the district authorities. In the second suit, damage was claimed on account of Mr. Marchant having addressed a certain letter to the "Cosmopolitan," a local paper. The third suit was in respect of a communication in the "Dehra and Mussooree Advertiser."

Mr. Marchant prayed that the cases might be heard by the High Court as there was little likelihood of his getting justice in the Court of the Subordinate Judge. In the alternative he prayed the cases might be transferred to the District Judge of Saharanpur.

The affidavit which accompanied the application mentioned that the Municipal Board has allowed the electrical engineer to occupy the Municipal Hall as a private residence and had been spending municipal funds on alterations. Mr. Marchant pleaded justifications and privilege for making the alleged defamatory statements and said to support those pleas it would be necessary to expose the doings of the members of the Municipal Board. The affidavit also set out that the Subordinate Judge rejected Mr. Marchant's application for an open commission to England to examine Mr. C. Fisher, electric engineer. The Subordinate Judge allowed papers of the Ratepayers' Association to be ransacked by the opposite party, before the day of the hearing and they were detained in the Court and thus Mr. Marchant could not prepare his defence.

Mr. Bell also put in an affidavit in which he said there could not be any local bias and prejudice against Mr. Marchant in the mind of the Subordinate Judge who had no connection with the Municipal Administration of the District.

Their Lordships rejected the transfer application.

The big amphitheatre in which the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Benares Hindu University will take place is now nearly complete. It has been built in the form of an eclipse to accommodate 6,000 visitors. On each side of the seat of the Viceroy there will be 15 chairs to seat Ruling Chiefs, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors.

THE CHAMPION THEY DESERVE.

MR. COOR AND HIS NEW FRIENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The merry imps of humour seem at last to have lighted on Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Coor with a view to unmask the real character of the farce that might well have been allowed to sink into oblivion as a mere "unfortunate incident". Thanks to the transparent and guileless art of Mr. Coor, we can now understand and gauge the intent of the hooligans at the Sessions of the All-India Moslem League in its entire depth and outline. And with the intent we can measure the men.

I wonder whether Mr. Suleman Cassim Mitha and others of the kidney whom Mr. Coor has set out to rehabilitate in the public eye, can see and enjoy the joke that their all-too-needed friend has perpetrated at their expense. But that is their affair and not mine. Every cause gets the sort of champion it deserves, and no one would grudge it, in the least, if Mr. Mitha and his henchmen have richly deserved Mr. Coor.

But, Sir, what a cause and what a champion! One could join the imps of humour in a perpetual dance over such a feast, were it not that beneath the farce there is a core of rottenness that stinks. At the risk even of being dubbed a bore. I must briefly analyse the "cause" and Mr. Coor's delightful pleading. It may not be to the taste of Mr. Coor to be placed under a microscope, but then the glory of seeing himself in print as a mentor of a vast and representative body of public men is not all unmixed. Even an innocent crop of published vanity has its tares.

To begin with, what happened at the meeting of the League on 31st Dec. was to put it mildly, thoroughly discreditable to its authors. Look at it from any point of view, whether from the standpoint of the distant outsider who heard of the incident in barest outline, or of the dumb, bewildered watcher in the Pandal, or of the man behind the scenes with perfect knowledge of the wirepulling, the revengeful passions and the various hidden levers,—the whole thing was one sorry outburst of pettiness, and would leave not a shred of repute to any person, however pretentious, who helped to cause it in any public assembly of decent and responsible men. The only plea that could be urged in its mitigation would have been that it was due entirely to the heat and impulse of the moment. Although the plea could not have stood a moment's examination in the light of the facts, it might well have led the ignorant or the unwary to soften the severity of his judgment. But the trusted spokesman of Mr. Mitha and his fellow-hustlers gives an entirely new explanation of their conduct. He does not urge in their defence any momentary excitement due to some immediate provoking cause. According to Mr. Coor, it was the result of deep and sullen brooding of cool, religious men whose pious indignation had been roused to full fury, because the President had delivered his speech in English, because he was clad in English garb and because he wore no beard! Shades of Sir Syed Ahmad! What a hideous mockery to see the name of the greatest reformer of Islam in India being invoked by Mr. Mitha in his new-fangled tactics and to find his friend Mr. Coor summoning dead ghosts from the vasty deep of Prejudice, which the Sage of Aligarh spent all his life in laying to rest.

One can now realise the unmitigated farcical nature of the whole affair after Mr. Coor's precipitate retreat behind his beard. No one has enough breath to waste over "arguments" of this kind. If would be of no use reminding Mr. Coor, for instance, that every session of the League since its birth has had the presidential address delivered in English and that the President of the Bombay Sessions was not guilty of a new heresy. As regards English dress and Moslem beard, well, even the Caliph of Islam wears European dress and has only grown his beard since ascending the throne of the Ottoman Empire. The Crown Prince of Turkey has no beard and wears European costume. Nearer home, we have H. H. the Aga Khan, in whose soundness of judgment and leadership Mr. Coor seems to have implicit faith,—who by the way, marked his approval of the Bombay sessions by subscribing Rs. 500 to the funds of the Local Committee,—affecting European clothes without the luxury of a beard, and so we have Sir Ali Imam, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali and many other prominent Moslems in whose Islamic spirit Mr. Coor may find something to emulate. I have not had the privilege of seeing Mr. Coor in flesh and blood and have, I am afraid, missed thereby a living sermon on the immaculate symbol of Islam in human form. Perhaps Mr. Coor wears a beard,—whether as a defensive measure or as a weapon of offence, I do not know. From the little glimpse of his personality that one gets through its printed and published expression, he seems to have a beard of the latter type,—self-reliant, aggressive and modestly proud of itself. There are beards and beards. And one does not know what to call the hirsute growth above the hollow of Mr. Mitha's chin. Perhaps it is, in its microscopic magnitude, the saved and saving grace which Mr. Mitha has managed to retain unharmed from the devouring materialism of the day. Fortunate the man who can pin his faith to that little, unpretentious tuft of hair for his complete final redemption. I do not know what sort of dress is affected by Mr. Coor himself, but I do suspect his friend Mr. Mitha of harbouring quite an infidel collar,—stiff, garish symbol of heretical Europe,—beneath the collar of an unnameable something he might call a "coat." And I also confess to a suspicion that that unnameable something itself owes its smooth, faultless form to European tailoring. With clothes and beards of all variety and hue Mr. Coor will find his hands full, if he only looks a few paces further than his nose. To sort, label and catalogue his daily discoveries would furnish him the occupation of his lifetime and incidentally bring some relief to a weary world, which has enough burden to sustain in the shape of every conceivable type of the pedant, the charlatan and the dupe.

Mr. Coor has possibly done some sort of political thinking. I do not know if he has attained to any clear vision of life and things in India. Perhaps he is one of the large and aggressively vocal tribe that, in the political sphere, lives from hand to mouth. At least that is what strikes me as the sum of his political activity, judging from his observations regarding the speech of the President and Moslem politics in general. If they are not intended as a claptrap, they reveal a singularly opaque and futile mind. The presidential address gave a frank and candid expression to the ideals of the League, and to the cherished views of the Moslem community as a whole. These ideals are in all essentials similar to those held and promoted by the Indian National Congress. Now, what are we to think of a gentleman who says that "no true and loyal Moslem could subscribe" to these ideals and yet *who figured as a delegate to the Congress and a member of its Reception Committee!* Either he is not "a true and loyal Moslem," as he poses to be, or his philandering with the Congressmen was the outcome of sheer vanity and was in essence a hypocritical sham.

I need hardly defend the President of the All-India Moslem League, the value of whose views as the spokesman of Moslem India is not, surely, to be challenged by every notoriety-hunter whose political faith moves along the lines of least resistance. Mr. Coor had better give up cheap claptrap and face the situation manfully if he wants to save his friends from the public disrepute into which they have fallen. His certificate to Mr. Mitha will not do. Let him try some more efficacious method.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. GULAM HUSAIN.

Taj Mahal Hotel, Jan. 10, 1916.

MR. SNOWDEN AND THE I.L.P.

NECESSARY WORK FOR PEACE.

Mr. Snowden, M.P., addressing an I.L.P. meeting at Glasgow on December 12, said that the attitude of the I.L.P. required no justification. Those who were opposed to the war and were working during the war for peace were doing really necessary work, the value of which would be appreciated when calm reigned. The attitude of the I.L.P to the war was to-day the only official attitude which the Labour Party had ever declared on the war.

After the war labour would have to resume the class economic struggle which had been weakened by the sacrifices which it had willingly made at the call of national patriotism. The I.L.P. during the war had never said "stop the war." They also declared that they would not have an inconclusive peace. They wanted a peace which would be based upon such terms and conditions as would, as far as was humanly possible, make a repetition of this European war impossible. There were more signs of a reasonable spirit and desire for peace among the people of Continental countries than was evident in Britain to-day. The only condition on which a permanent peace could be secured was that it was the peoples of European countries who should control foreign affairs and not kings and diplomatists, who had made these things their playthings.

JAIL WARDER'S BOMB RECIPE.

ALLEGED INSTIGATION BY PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

A Rawalpindi correspondent of the "Bulletin" reports the arrest of Warder Sunder Singh of the Central Jail, in whose possession all ingredients of bomb making were found noted down in a recipe. The authorities have dismissed Sunder Singh and confined certain prisoners to their rooms.

It is alleged a bomb was intended to be thrown on the Superintendent and that some Lahore conspiracy case convicts now undergoing sentences there, instigated Sunder Singh.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 11.

At the Indian Science Congress which commences here on Thursday his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will deliver the opening address.

The presidential address by Sir S. G Burrard will be on the "Plains of Northern India and their Relationship to the Himalaya Mountains."

On Friday the members will attend the garden party to be given by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Congress disperses on Saturday.

THE CARDINAL'S RETORT.

Vatican circles, says the "Mail," are talking of an excellent retort of the English Cardinal Gasquet. When the German Cardinal Hartmann called on him the former said: "Your Eminence, we will not discuss the war." Cardinal Gasquet looked at him very straight for a minute and then replied emphatically: "Your Eminence, we will not talk about peace."

A Mahomedan constable and tonga driver have been arrested in connection with the murder of the late Mr. Priestly at Lahore.

Lecturing to an Indian audience on the war at Lucknow, General May said that Germany was sitting on the frontier but the Allies had now a more powerful army and had the upper hand. The situation was full of hope.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

ORDINANCE TO AVOID INCREASE OF GOLD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 11.

A press communiqué states:—The Government of India are issuing an ordinance temporarily amending the Indian Paper Currency Act with a view (a) to avoiding any increase in the circumstances explained below in the amount of gold at present earmarked or set aside in the Paper Currency Reserve in London; and (b) to removing certain difficulties in giving effect to the objects with which the Act No. 5 of 1915 was passed last March.

This Act, it will be remembered, authorised an increase of the investment of the Paper Currency Reserve from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 20 crores during the duration of the war and for six months thereafter. As is generally known when the Secretary of State in order to keep a brisk trade demand sells Bills in excess of his own requirements or the convenience of the Government of India, he can fall back in normal conditions upon the alternative of selling his Bills, against the Paper Currency Reserve instead of against the Government of India's treasury balance. The payments made to him for Bills in London are then credited to the Paper Currency Reserve in gold and the Bills are paid from the same Reserve in India. This procedure, however, involves the gold so credited to the reserve in London being specially earmarked and set aside in the Bank of England. Such earmarking of gold is not desirable in the financial situation at home created by the war; and it is of course, still more undesirable that gold should be exported from England to India as would happen in normal circumstances were the Secretary of State to refrain from issuing Council Bills for the convenience of trade. It is desired therefore instead of crediting gold realised from such Council drawings to the Paper Currency Reserve in London to place in the Reserve short term and readily realisable securities such as the British Treasury Bills, the gold which would otherwise be looked up being thus released.

The proposed Ordinance effects this by taking power to increase the sterling investment of the Paper Currency Reserve which already stands at the present legal maximum of Rs. 4 crores (£3 2/3 million) to a maximum of Rs. 10 crores or £6 2/3 million. Thus the combined effect of this portion of the Ordinance and of the temporary Act passed last year is to raise the total permissible investment from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 20 crores which was recommended by the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance and to allow the new investment to be made in rupee or sterling securities as may be most convenient. When Act 5 of 1915, already referred to, was passed it was explained in the statement of objects and reasons and also in the speech of the Hon. the Finance Member in introducing the Bill that the object of taking power to increase the investment was to put the Government of India in a position to assist the Presidency Banks and trade by loans in connection with the cotton crisis or in other similar emergencies which might occur during the war and also to enable the Government of India to supplement their own resources should that at any time be necessary from the funds thus released from the Currency Reserve. The intention was following the procedure adopted on a similar occasion in 1896, to effect such investment whenever the necessity arose by creating additional rupee debt *ad hoc* and handing it over to the Paper Currency Reserve from which funds to the value of the debt thus created could then be withdrawn and utilised for the purposes mentioned in the temporary Act. The necessity for using Currency Reserve funds in this way has not yet arisen and is not immediately anticipated. But it is essential in the conditions created by the war that the Government of India should be able to resort to this procedure without delay in the event of necessity arising. The Paper Currency Act of 1915 does not, however, specifically contemplate the creation as distinguished from the purchase of debt for the purchase of the Currency Reserve investment and as an Ordinance has to be issued for the first of the purposes mentioned in this communication it is thought desirable to take the opportunity of making this point clear thus enabling the temporary Act of 1915 to take its intended effect.

The Ordinance as such has effect for six months only but its operation will probably be prolonged by legislation during the coming session of the Imperial Legislative Council so as to give the changes now made the same currency as the temporary Act of 1915 already mentioned, for the period of war and for six months thereafter. On the restoration of normal conditions the whole question of Paper Currency administration will come under review in connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. It may be added finally that should occasion arise for making use of the powers here referred to any debt formally created for the purposes of increasing the Paper Currency rupee investment, will, as in 1896, be the debt of the official year in which the transaction is effected.

The birthday of the Heir-apparent of Bhavnagar was celebrated on Saturday and a performance of "Harikatha" was given at the Ramavinod theatre for the benefit of the Bhavnagar War Hospital at which their Highnesses with Col. Rose, Major Sarel, Major and Mrs. Strong and Mr. Cowie were present. Miss Chandraprabha recited the introduction while Messrs. Narbheram and Balasukhram recited the 'katha' proper. The performance was a great success and the musical concert was particularly appreciated by the audience. At the end at the request of her Highness Col. Rose gave away the prizes to the principal persons who had taken part in the performance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE

NO CONSIDERATION FOR PRO-NOTE

APPEAL ALLOWED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton).

JAGANNATH DHARMAJI NAKHWA Appellant and Defendant.

v.

V. R. KELKAR Respondent and Plaintiff.

Judgment was delivered by Their Lordships in this appeal on Tuesday morning.

The facts giving rise to this appeal were fully set forth in our previous issue, when the hearing of the appeal was going on before Their Lordships before the Christmas holidays.

Shortly this was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod who passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 10,000 with interest and costs. The plaintiff (respondent) alleged that he had lent Rs. 10,000 to the defendant (appellant) and in consideration thereof the defendant had passed a promissory note to the plaintiff for that amount, on 14th July 1914. As the sum alleged to be lent was not paid, the plaintiff filed a suit against him for recovery of that sum. The defence was that no consideration passed from the plaintiff in respect of that promissory note and further that the signature of the defendant viz., "Jagannath Dharmaji" was a forgery; it was alleged that the signature was traced from the defendant's genuine signature.

Mr. Justice Macleod who heard the original suit disbelieved the defendant's story and passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount. From this decree the present appeal was preferred and their Lordships, after they had partly proceeded with the appeal, desired that the plaintiff must be cross-examined with regard to his account books and that Vatsalabai should be examined also. Accordingly both the plaintiff and Vatsalabai were examined and cross-examined in the Appeal Court and their Lordships had reserved their judgment which was delivered yesterday morning.

Their Lordships concurred in their order, but delivered separate judgments. Their Lordships stated that the evidence made it probable that the plaintiff was not in a position to lend moneys to the defendant and held that no consideration had passed from the plaintiff to the defendant. Their Lordships, therefore, allowed the appeal, reversed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the respondent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

AMRASHANKAR GOWRISHANKAR v. PULEB & Co.

In the above case the facts of which have already appeared in our columns, His Lordship delivered his judgment yesterday. Briefly the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,524 for brokerage and commission due him under a contract evidenced as he alleged by two letters dated 1st and 22nd July 1913. The first of these letters was from the plaintiff to the defendant containing the terms on which he offered to act as the defendants' export-broker and the second from the defendants to the plaintiff accepting those terms. The defendant's main contention was that these letters were not genuine but were fabricated by their own export clerk. P. G. Gomes in conspiracy with the plaintiff after 6th December, 1913. The defendants alleged that P. G. Gomes was their clerk in whom they reposed entire confidence. They were in the habit of putting their signature to documents presented to them for signature by Gomes without reading the contents and the letter of 22nd July 1913 which contained the acceptance must have been so signed. In support of this defence they further alleged that the letters were written on printed forms of the defendant's firm which were not in existence before 6th December 1913. They denied that any such agreement as alleged by the plaintiff had been come to and averred that no sum was due to the plaintiff.

His Lordship after stating the facts observed that there could not be any doubt that the defendants' firm signed on 22nd July, what purported to be an acceptance of the terms offered on 1st July, by the plaintiff, and there would have been no room for any argument or contention in the matter of such an absurd allegation as that the defendants were so ignorant of business that they did not know or did not care what they were signing in the export department but for the fact that the two letters were written upon a printed form of the defendants' paper which the defendants swore was not in existence before 6th December 1913. That was the backbone of the defence and if that paper came into existence on December 6th 1913 it necessarily followed that these letters bearing dates. 1st and 22nd July respectively could not be genuine.

His Lordship then discussed the evidence as to the allegation of fabrication and came to the conclusion that these letters were not fabricated by Gomes.

Referring to the oral testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses (Rustamjee Patell and Gomes) as compared with that of the witnesses for the defence, his Lordship remarked that the Court should have unhesitatingly accepted the plaintiff's evidence in preference to the evidence given by the defendant's witnesses, Jaganath and Ambashankar.

Commenting on their evidence and their demeanour in the witness box his Lordship observed that while Ambashankar and Jaganath seemed to be deliberately false and prevaricating witnesses, Gomes made a distinctly favourable impression on his Lordship.

Continuing his Lordship said that he could not bring himself to believe that if ex. B. (the letter of acceptance) was really a forgery it could have been signed by defendants somewhere about March, 1914 when the date 22nd July 1913 was staring them in the face. His Lordship thought that the defence from first to last was tainted with grave suspicion and came to the conclusion that the contract set up by the plaintiff and evidenced by ex. A. and B. was the real contract of brokerage.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff with costs.

Mr. Binning & Mr. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Tarapore appeared for the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsy.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glaucoma, etc., without knife No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to Lotus Honey Seller Samta, (Bengal) via Nabharan Dept. 841.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES.

AN APOLOGY TO BUY PEACE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon Miss Gulbai Rastomji Wadia and her brother Khursetji charged Pherozeshah D. Lam and a Pathan named Zarin Gazan with trespass, assault, insult and mischief.

Mr. Kanga of messrs. Kanga and Sayani with Mr. K. K. Narman represented the complainants while Mr. P. Godinho, appeared for the accused.

The complainants alleged that they were living at Tardeo as sub-tenants of the first accused's mother-in-law. The first accused was looking after the property on behalf of his mother-in-law. The complainants told Lam to stop visiting them as his visits became too frequent. Lam had been since then annoying and insulting the complainants. He engaged the Pathan in December last and on the 12th December the second accused at the instance of Lam entered the complainant's bungalow, let loose the fowls, smashed some pots and furniture, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 185. The complainants interfered when they were assaulted.

Miss Wadia gave evidence bearing out the above allegations.

In cross-examination Miss Wadia told Mr. Godinho that she had not got a sharp tongue and was not quarrelsome. The trouble between the accused and herself did not begin out of her mother being turned out of the house. Mrs. Wadia had leased the house to her mother on account of her friendship with her mother. It was a fact that she and her sister and brother had given an apology to Mrs Wadia on the 21st November withdrawing all allegations made by the complainant's pleader in his letters to the first accused and his mother-in-law.

Questioned by the Court Miss Wadia said she, her sister and her brother signed the apology because they had been much annoyed and were anxious to get the lease cancelled, and get out of the trouble altogether. They wanted to buy peace.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned

RIOTOUS SHIPS' CREW.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon yesterday, Inspector Gough charged Mahomed Abdul Razak, Serang, and six others, all firemen on board the P. and O. S. S. Caledonia, with rioting and causing hurt to Mr. R. Sinclair, Second Engineer on board that vessel.

Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company appeared for the complainant and Mr. R. S. Pandit with Mr. R. Soloman defended the accused.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the complainant reported to the Chief Engineer on the vessel's outward voyage to India that the engineroom crew had not been giving satisfaction in their duty. The Chief Engineer therefore decided to dispense with their services on arrival of the steamer in Bombay on the 27th December and the Second Engineer informed the crew accordingly. This order enraged the men who went on strike on the morning of December 25th. When the Second Engineer questioned them they, it is alleged, became insolent, used bad language and held the complainant by the collar and the whole crew assaulted the complainant and another European Officer on board the steamer.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate acquitted two of the accused by giving them the benefit of the doubt. The others were convicted. In convicting them the Court observed that the conduct of the first accused was particularly reprehensible, as he incited the men under him. The second accused had caused hurt to the officer who went to the rescue of the complainant. The first and the second accused were sentenced eight months' rigorous imprisonment each, the rest being given sentences ranging from three to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONTRAVENTION OF THE OPIUM ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector N. C. Cama charged Raghu Shivram, a servant in an opium shop at the Bhuleshwar Market, with selling ten "tolas" of opium in contravention of the Opium Act and with charging more price than authorised by law. Chief Excise Inspector Cooverji Darasha prosecuted.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector of Customs, sent a bogus customer with marked coins to whom the accused sold ten "tolas" of opium, which was nine "tolas" more than allowed by law. On a signal being given, the accused was arrested and the marked coins were found in his shop. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 150.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Sarga Jagannath, a sweet-meat seller, with being in possession of half a grain of cocaine without a license at Kumbharwada. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

SALE OF WIZARDS' SPELLS.

A very varied selection of human and other relics came up for sale on December 14th, at Stevens's rooms in King Street, Covent Garden. They were perhaps more gory in association than is usual, even at Steven's periodical sales of the weird and uncommon.

The gem of the collection, which realized £40, was a Tibetan apron of carved human bones, worn by a chief Llama sorcerer in the invocation of devils, which is extremely rare, and is said to be one of the finest in existence. It was secured from a monastery by an officer in the Younghusband Expedition. A Cingalese devil worshipper's shrine, the central figure representing the principal demon of disease and the large number of small masks on each side, his avatars or incarnations, sold for six guineas. A New Hebrides human skull mounted and prepared to be used for sorcery, "the only one known," went for £7 10s., and £8 was paid for a New Guinea chief's head from the Okarivi tribe in the interior of the north-eastern area. New Guinea, Solomon Island, and skulls from other parts varied from £2 15s. to £4 each.

Three Mu-su or Mosso manuscript books, in the rarest of the primitive written languages of the Far East, written by the now extinct wizards of the remote tribes of the Tibet-Chinese hills, fetched £35. The British Museum is said to have no specimen of the writing, of which Prince Henri d'Orleans, made some attempt to interpret the signs in his book "From Tonkin to India." The more important of the three manuscripts contains the wizard's spells and formulae for working his magic; the other two deal with special incanations to the Spirit of the Hills and to the serpent. A series of six ancient Coptic Abyssian illuminated manuscripts, formerly in King Theodore's library at Magdala, and believed to be the only ones ever offered for sale, produced a total of £39.

THE HON. MR. S. D. SHEPPARD AT CAMBAY

OPENING OF WATER WORKS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Saturday the 8th January when the whole town was en fete was a red letter day in the annals of old historic Cambay. On that day the Cambay Water Works now named the "Nabob Jaferalli Khan Water Works," begun by his late Highness the Nabob Jaferallikhan Saheb and brought to completion by his able Administrator, K. R. Bomanji, C. S. (retired) were opened by the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S., member of the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. As the train steamed into the station and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard stepped out on the platform they were warmly welcomed by Mr. Ghosal, the Political Agent, and the Administrator, the minor Nabob Saheb, officers of the State, and the Municipal councillors, and garlanded. After the usual introductions and inspection of the guard of honour, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard with the Political Agent, Cambay drove to Kothi, which had been since 1614 the factory of the East India Company for many years. A salute of fifteen guns was fired. The road was gaily decorated by the State with flags, bunting and beautiful arches.

THE CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony took place at 5 p.m. in a spacious pandal. The proceedings were opened by the Administrator Mr. K. R. Bomanji who thanked Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard in an eloquent speech for the trouble they had taken to come to an out of way place like Cambay and gave a short history of the Water-works scheme. The supply of good potable water, he said, was a long-felt necessity in Cambay where all wells are brackish, and his Highness the late Nabob was very anxious to have a good water supply scheme for his capital. The idea was taken up in 1907. After the selection of the site in the Narswar bed boring operations were commenced; and the scheme was nearing completion when in November 1913 new difficulties presented themselves, which necessiated a thorough revision at the hands of Mr. F. C. Taraporewala, C.I.E., who was present on this occasion. There are tube-wells each 50 feet deep and the supply of water is ample. The water works are named the 'Nabob Jaferallikhan Water Works' in memory of Highness Jaferallikhan the late Nabob of Cambay, on account of his solicitude for the welfare of his people. The total cost would come to about Rs. 3,50,000.

In the end the Administrator said that they should all pray to God that the New Year that had just set in might see the end of the horrible conflicit in Europe in the complete and crowning success of England and her allies. He then requested the Hon. Mr. Sheppard to do him and the people of Cambay the honour of declaring the Water Works open.

HON. MR. SHEPPARD'S THANKS.

The Hon. Mr. Sheppard then rose to address the meeting. He thanked the people of Cambay for he warm reception they had given him and his wire, and remarked that throughout his service he had never seen such crowds of people assembled to welcome him. Such functions, he said, were performed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, but owing to various engagements their Excellencies were unable to come to Cambay. He hoped that the people of Cambay who would enjoy the benefit of good drinking water at a minimum house tax of Rs. 3 would not abuse water, otherwise the plenty of water would be more dangerous than its scarcity. The sanitation and the supply of good drinking water received careful consideration at the hands of the Government and whenever they had any surplus funds at their disposal they always devoted them to such purposes. The people of Cambay, he was told would have the elective principle introduced very shortly in their Municipal government, and then the rate-payers would get the right of choosing their own municipal councillors. He hoped that the young Nabob, seated between himself and his wife on the coach, would follow in the footsteps of his father and would build some such great work.

After thanking Mr. Taraporewala for his scheme and Mr. Bomanji for bringing the water works to completion, he proceeded to open the works which he said, had already been tested and found satisfactory. After declaring them open he presented a valuable shawl to the mistri and the boring engineer. Then the garlands were presented and Pansopari was distributed. Thence the party drove to the Darga of Abu Talem and to the Naza palace. At 7 p.m. they drove along the illuminated roads to the Darbar, where they were invited to a garden party. The display of fire-works and light refreshments concluded the programme of the day.

A ROUND OF VISITS.

On the morning of the 9th instant the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard visited the Jumma Masjid, the Jain temples and the Jain library which contains the palm leaf manuscripts of many of the works of Hemchandra, who lived in the 12th century. Mrs. Sheppard felt greatly interested. The visit to the Jain Girls School greatly delighted the party. The girls sang two songs, one of welcome to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and the other a prayer for the victory of Emperor George V. In the evening the mother of the Minor Nabob entertained Mrs. Sheppard and other ladies at a pardah party and the Hon. Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Ghosal, Mr. Bomanji and other European guests had tea with Mahomed Coolikhan, the nephew of the late Nabob.

On Monday the 10th they paid a visit to the bunder and the Cambay Mills in the morning and returned to Bombay by the afternoon train.

The death is reported of Mr. G. A. Evans, Indian Civil Service, Dacca, from appendicitis, for which he was lately operated upon. Mr. Evans has had three years' service in India. In accordance with his wishes the body was cremated in the jail compound yesterday morning. Mr. Evans was for some time superintendent of the jail.

PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

ARTICLES OF CONSTITUTION.

The following are the articles of constitution of the Press Association of India which came into being on the 30th December last:—

1. NAME.

The Association shall be known as "The Press Association of India."

2. OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be to protect the press of the country by all lawful means from arbitrary laws and their administration, from all attempts of the Legislature to encroach on its liberty or of the executive authorities to interfere with the free exercise of their calling by journalists and press proprietors, and for all other purposes of mutual help and protection which may be deemed advisable from time to time.

3. MEMBERSHIP.

Any proprietor or firm or company owning or any editor of any registered newspaper, magazine, review or other public periodical, or any proprietor or duly authorised manager or keeper of a press in British India shall be eligible for membership, and shall be admitted to membership on the recommendation of the committee of the province in which the paper or periodical is published or the press situated as the case may be.

4. SUBSCRIPTION.

Members shall pay a minimum subscription of Rs. 10 annually; the same to be paid on application for membership and to be thenceforward payable on January the First of each year. Failure to pay such subscription within three months of the date on which the same falls due shall disqualify the defaulting member from further membership and his name shall, without further notice, be struck off the roll of members.

5. COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council which shall consist of not more than six members from each province of British India, who shall have power to appoint a President, a Vice-President, and Honorary Secretary and an Hon. Treasurer and such other officers as may be deemed necessary; such officers to be drawn from their own number or from outside the Council as they may think fit, but always providing that nobody shall hold any office in the Association who is not a subscribing member of the Association. The Council shall, in the first instance, consist of the members appointed to the Committee chosen at the Conference for the formation of the Association on the Thirtieth of December, 1915, at Bombay, who shall continue to hold office until a new Council shall be elected by a general meeting of the members of the Association, to be held at such time and place as the Council may decide; and, thenceforth, the Council shall always hold office for twelve months only, and a new Council shall be elected by the general meeting of members every year.

6. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

An annual general meeting of the members of the Association shall be held in such place and at such time as the Council of the Association shall decide, as to which at least two weeks' notice shall be given to the members by the Honorary Secretary. It shall be within the power of the Council to call, at any time that it thinks fit, an emergency meeting of the Association, providing that at least one month's notice of such meeting is sent to all members of the Association by the Honorary Secretary. It shall be also within the power of any member of the Association, providing he can secure the assent in writing of one-half of the members of the Council beforehand, to requisition a general meeting of the members of the Association and it shall be incumbent upon the Hon. Secretary, on receiving a requisition signed by one-half of the members of the Council, to call such an emergency meeting of the Association.

7. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive business of the Association shall be delegated by the Council to an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, and one representative on the Council from each province, such representative to be deputed to attend such meeting as may be called at any time by the President or the Honorary Secretary or at the request of any of the Provincial delegates to the Council acting as a body. The Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer and the Hon. Assistant Secretary shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee and shall have the same powers of discussion and voting as other members of the Committee.

8. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

The delegates to the Council from each province shall form a Provincial Committee for that province and shall conduct, as far as possible, all the affairs of the Association of that province in consultation with the Hon. Secretary, for which purpose they shall appoint one of their number to act as a provincial secretary.

9. QUORUMS.

Five shall form a quorum of the Executive Committee, and ten shall form a quorum of the Council.

10 POWERS OF COUNCIL AND SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall be authorised to transact the business of the Association and the Council and its Executive Committee, whenever necessary by correspondence, and for this purpose he shall be authorised to take the votes of members of these three bodies in writing without any meeting of the Association or the Council or the Committee being held for the purpose; but he shall communicate the decision thus arrived at in each case to the members of the Association or the Council or the Committee within one week of the same being arrived at.

The Council shall have power to take up the cases which may be brought to its notice in which members of the Association are being prosecuted or otherwise oppressed or troubled by the law or the authorities, and it shall be within its discretion to deal with any case, in such manner as it thinks fit and expedient; and it shall also be within its absolute discretion to spend and dispose of the moneys of the Association in any way that it thinks fit for the carrying out of the objects of the Association.

HONORARY TREASURER.

The Honorary Treasurer shall be authorised to receive all subscriptions and donations and other moneys on behalf of the Association and shall place them to the credit of the Association in a bank chosen by the Secretary and Treasurer in whose names the account shall jointly stand on behalf of the Association and who shall have power jointly to operate on the account.

Those wishing to join the Association should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay, or with the Provincial Secretary of their Province.

FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA.

The Marwari Sammelan of Bombay has opened a relief fund in aid of famine-stricken peasantry and cattle of Rajputana, where great distress prevails at present. Help is urgently solicited and all contributions should be sent to the Secretary Marwari Sammelan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

KANDAHAR HERO
Praises ZAM-BUK.

Ex-Sergt. Skipp who has proved Zam-Buk's wonderful healing power.

A Message to India & Old Friends in Patiala.

EX-SERGT. FREDERICK SKIPP who took part in Lord Roberts's historic march from Kabul to Kandahar in 1880, has had a remarkable career. Mr. Skipp went through the Afghan, Baluchistan, and Jarawaki campaigns, has been Instructor of the 27th Punjaub Native Infantry, and possesses three medals and several bars. Once his major promised to recommend him for the V.C., but his officer was killed and nothing came of the matter. Subsequently Sergt. Skipp was in the service of the Rajah of Patiala. Writing from Royal Oak Hotel, Spon Lane, Smethwick, England, Sergt. Skipp states:—

"During my service abroad I have used Zam-Buk for almost everything in the way of sprains, bruises, etc. I have also found Zam-Buk invaluable on long marches, as it gives almost instant relief for sore feet. I have sent a great many boxes to my three sons at the Front. One of them was over on leave recently, and he took back half-a-dozen boxes of Zam-Buk with him. I have since heard that he is sorry he did not take more, so I am sending him a further supply.

"I have every confidence in recommending Zam-Buk, and am only too sorry it hadn't been discovered when I took part in the famous March 'from Kabul to Kandahar.'"

Zam-Buk is perfectly pure, and does not contain any animal fat. Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, prickly heat, itch, piles, ulcers, ringworm, boils and wounds, cuts, sprains, insect bites and stings, etc. Obtainable of all chemists, bazaars, and medicine dealers at R. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot. Also post free at R. 1-3 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; E. Brookes & Co., Karachi; E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon, or The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

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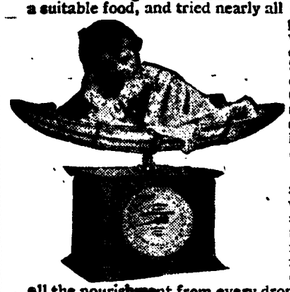
Are you anxious about Baby?

If so, you should do as this mother did—your anxiety would disappear, and your Baby would have every chance of being healthy and bonnie, firm and strong. The mother writes she "had great difficulty in finding a suitable food, and tried nearly all the first-class foods, but nothing proved satisfactory." The child had violent diarrhœa, so the doctor ordered white of an egg with water. She got worse. The mother goes on to say, "I was told by a doctor (connected with one of the largest Children's Hospitals) that Glaxo was the only remedy. From that time she has gained six ounces a week without a stop."



This is because Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. The Glaxo process causes the nourishing curd of the milk to form into light, tiny particles, so that every baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows.

Give your Baby Glaxo and see the difference, see the joy and pleasure with which he takes his Glaxo, and see how much stronger he is, how he rewards you with his smiles and gurgles of delight.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

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HINDU IDEALS.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA ON THE NEED OF CONSERVING THEM.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga delivered the following speech at a Public Meeting of Hindus held at Trichinopoly, on the 8th instant:—

Gentlemen,—As we contemplate the past history of our race, the majestic stream of Aryan culture as it rolls down the ages from the beginning of time, like the sacred Ganga streaming down from the eternal snows of Himavat, our hearts are stirred with emotions too deep and sacred to shape themselves into words. Wherever its gentle and beneficent influence was felt, and as modern researches show it was felt far and wide among the ancient nations of the world it made for peace and good will, elevated and spiritualised human life and endeavour. Its trophies are not the trophies of external war and conquest so much as of inner strife and self-subjugation, and its heroes are not necessarily the successful men of blood and iron, but gentle and holy Rishis yearning for the spiritual enlightenment of mankind. And standing to-day in this holy land of ours, though removed by aeons of time from our Holy Sages, what Hindu heart is not overwhelmed with gratitude to these Holy Beings who sacrified all they had in order to keep aglow the priceless spiritual culture of our race.

HEIRS TO A RICH AND GRAND PAST.

Gentlemen, we are born heirs to a very rich and grand past and we must pray and be watchful that the very richness of our past does not overwhelm us, and its very grandeur does not daze and dazzle us, so that we might see things in their true perspective and draw light and inspiration from our holy Rishis to guide us in our endeavour to ameliorate our present condition. Some amongst us, contrasting the present disorganised state of affairs in our country with the highly organised nations of the West, would have us believe that the ancient Aryan culture and its institutions are a spent force and nothing but a thorough reorganization on Western lines would save the people from utter obliteration as a race. But such people do not pause to consider that compared to us the modern nations of the West and the civilisations which they have evolved are but of yesterday and are still to be tried and tested by time. Ever since the battle of Kurukshetra which exterminated the ancient Kshatriya caste, which like a wall of steel had protected our country from external foe, wave after wave of Foreign invasion has set over our land, and despite the many and ceaseless vicissitudes through which it has passed all through these five thousand years and more, and though people of different beliefs and customs have come and been staying with us for one thousand years and more, our race has kept its distinctive individuality, and our ancient ideals and culture are to-day potent and virile enough not only to satisfy the deepest cravings of the individual soul, but to successfully cope with the new environments and altered circumstances of our Society, and to build a nation equipped in every way to take its rank amongst the advanced nations of the world. Ill can humanity afford to lose this priceless heirloom of the ages, for it holds within its bosom the key to solve the many problems of human well-being and progress which await *solution* at our hands, and the very fact that it has retained its individuality amidst the flux and change of ages proves that is has still a message for humanity, for in the divine economy of the universe, whether in nature or in the affairs of men, there is no place for the effete and the obsolete.

HINDU CULTURE.

Our culture, gentlemen, is the child of Sanatana Dharma, the eternal law of life which has been revealed to us by the holy Rishis in our sacred scriptures, and our Shastras are not arbitrary impositions of laws by an external authority to assert its dominance, but they disclose the subtle and mysterious laws of life, the manner in which the divine life orders things in the manifested universe. The Hindu, therefore, welcomes every new discovery made by the modern scientist, for it vindicates and justifies the teachings of his scriptures. For the Rishis who revealed the scriptures to him were divine seers from whom Nature could keep no secrets. These Holy Sages are the efflorescence of a past humanity who, after aeons of time in which the gathered experience, attained to the one life and become its conscious divine ministry. At the *birth* of our humanity these Holy Sages came and lived with it, and by their daily life and conduct showed it the path of right progress. They also revealed those laws of life which formed the codes of conduct for all the ancient nations. As our humanity was able to think for itself, those Holy Sages *withdrew* leaving their proteges to shape their own destinies. Our humanity has now reached the stage of youth. In its childhood it obeyed, but youth is the period of revolt and rebellion, and we challenge the wisdom of the Sages and the rules of life that they have laid down, but we must only do so reverently and with all humility, if we hope to realise the truth of these teachings, the perfection and beauty of the wisdom of the scriptures. The Western theory of evolution by itself cannot explain the paradoxies presented by human history, of the Great Sages who lived thousands of years before our era, but whose wisdom has not even been approached by the most advanced men of our own days. How can the theory of mere evolution which proclaims our constant advance in the path of mentality, goodness, spirituality and perfection, as it is accepted to-day, account for Spitumen Zoroaster and Sri Sidhartha Buddha, Moses, the prophet of Israel, Jesus Christ, the son of God, and Mahammed, the Holy Prophet of Arabia whose holiness and divine nature the most advanced modern servant is unworthy to approach in any form, though centuries have rolled by since these Great Ones were sent by the Almighty to preach their mission to their people lived and flourished after these Great Ones? What modern theories cannot explain, modern intellect denies and modern practice deprecates and desecrates. Hence do we find the scholars of our times wise in their own conceit either denying the very existence of these Great Beings or dragging them down to their own level by appropriating great names to cover their puny conceit. But read human history in the light of this theory of divine provision for the guidance of infant humanity, and see how the paradoxes explain themselves. This theory is at the back of the Hindu's belief in the unfailing wisdom of his scriptures, it justifies to him his doctrine of Shistachara, conformity in conduct to ancient precedents, and it inspires him with reverent love for his ancient ideals and evokes his heart's devotion to the holy Rishis of his race. True indeed do our scriptures reveal the Sanatana Dharma, the eternal law of life, but in the measure and spirit of our adherence to its teachings and ideals will be the measure of our progress on right and true lines.

THE CENTRAL TRUTH.

The fundamental teaching of this Dharma is that man in his essence is a spirit, one with the one universal Life, the ultimate Reality, and that all human misery flows from man's ignorance of his true estate. It is this truth that is expressed in the teaching of a great spiritual teacher "seek ye first the kingdom of God and all these things will be added unto you," and all the injunctions and exhortations of our Shastras and all the rituals and disciplines prescribed by them, as also the institutions evolved by our culture, logically flow from this belief. Since all human misery is caused by man's ignorance of his essential oneness with the universe, all his misery will cease only on his realising this supreme Truth, and this goal can be attained only by gradual starving out of the disruption tendencies in him on the one hand and accentuating that part of his nature which made for the realisation of the supreme reality on the other. Hence you find that duty occupies in our civilization the prominence which is given to right in the modern. These two views about man's relations with his environments reflect the primal difference in the root ideas about men and the universe of these two civilisations, and hence differently colour all their thoughts and ideas, their activities and institutions. Think about your rights and you feel like fighting with the whole world, but consider what your duties are and you take up arms against your lower self in the eternal strife that exists between it and your higher self. Thus do our Shastras teach that man lives in three worlds, and there are two subtler worlds inhabited by shining beings who are called Devas, and who are as intimately and organically connected with his mental and emotional natures as the beings of the objective world are with his physical nature. He is a link in this grand living chain of the Triloki which is kept harmoniously going by each link performing its duties. For the one Life works through the beings of these three worlds, and release from separated existence and attainment of the supreme Reality is impossible until and unless all these obligations are duly discharged. Hence the five Yagnas are enjoined to remind man that he is born to discharge duties. This wider conception of the world, and man's intimate relation with it, gave the Hindu a true sense of proportion in estimating things of this world, as it emphasised his unity with the universe.

IDEALS OF VARNA AND ASHRAMA DHARMA.

The Hindu social system of the four castes and the four Ashramas comes as a natural consequence of this belief, and fits in with the Hindu philosophy of life. Just as the one Life which is Divine Love itself, shows itself as the inexorable law of divine justice on the planes of mind and matter which are the root of separative life, so also man though essentially one with his brother man, differs from him in his mental, emotional and physical natures, and this difference in their natures gives rise to difference in the duties which they have to perform. There is no question here of great and small, all being links in the mighty chain of life, and merit consists not in the nature of the duties but the manner and the spirit in which they are discharged Hence was established the four-fold system of Varna and Ashrama, a scheme of graduated duties and discipline, the higher the caste the more rigid the discipline, the more exacting the duties. If we could only be true and loyal to the spirit of the teachings of our holy Rishis, what an ideal system of social structure we have in the Varna and Ashrama Dharma. If we could only view life from the standpoint of duty and shape our daily conduct and ideals in the conviction that we are here to discharge the duties of the positions in which we are placed by Providence, most of our social problems will get themselves solved and we shall be able to present a social edifice which should be the envy of other nations. For we have in this social ideal of Varna Ashrama, the soundest and most beautiful plan for building society upon. Based as it is on spiritual varieties about man and the universe, it has a stability which has defied the ravages of ages and has maintained the individuality of the Aryan race under all conceivable vicissitudes of fortune. By training man as he develops in power to care more and more for his spiritual interests, and directing his energy at self conquest, it takes the sting out of the struggle for existence, and by reducing to a minimum the application of human endeavour for the needs of the physical body releases the higher talent of man for spiritual pursuits.

A COMPARISON WITH WESTERN IDEALS.

To appreciate this ideal of society offered by Sanatana Dharma we have to compare it with the ideals evolved by the modern civilizations of the West. Though Western theology holds that man is a spirit Western civilization does not prominently set before itself as the ultimate goal of life, the attainment by man of his true divine state, hence the forms of life and activity evolved by it do not point to, and indicate at every step, this supreme end of life. We have, therefore, in the West no well thought out ideals for consciously building up society on anything like an ordered and stable basis fitting in with the religious conception about man. Without the restraining and humanising influence of a well-reasoned spiritual ideal before itself, society in the West is a living volcano underneath whose outer splendour keep seething the dark elemental forces, the unrestrained lower appetities and desires of man, periodically belching out destruction and death. In the medieval times under the feudal system the struggle was between the privileged classes and the masses, and in the present times of industrialism it is between the capitalists and labouring class. Where spiritual direction is either weak or absent, its place is appropriated by secularism, and the duty which religion either shirked or was incapable of performing is being attempted by the socialist. The socialist's scheme of society is based on the primal rights of man, but the socialist is building not on the rock of the spiritual nature of man, but on the sands of human desire, the separative and self-assertive element in man, and his attempt is foredoomed to failure.

CLASSES IN THE WEST.

Even in the West where society is left to drift about, we find in it always existing four classes, the scientist, the statesman and the scholar corresponding to the Brahmana the soldier answering to the Kshatriya the merchant and labourer corresponding respectively to the Vaishyas and Shudras showing thereby the inherent tendency in human society to divide itself into four distinct groups and confirming what Bhagavan says in the Gita: "I created the four Varnas according to qualities and actions," for the seed of such division is in the very physical and mental constitution of man. Our holy Rishis recognising this natural fact and the other natural process which modern science calls the law of heredity built upon them a stable social structure adapted to furnish suitable environments for individual progress on the lines of least resistance giving it at the same time a spiritual direction. If you accept the Hindu ideas about man and the universe and all that they imply, there is no escaping the ideal of Varnas and Ashramas for moulding and directing social life How is it possible to believe in the law of Karma which the investigations in heredity support, in the doctrine of reincarnation and the basic ideas inculcated by Hinduism, and yet discard and decry the ideal of Varnas and Ashramas. These, gentlemen, are some of the cardinal teachings of Sanatana Dharma by living up to which our forefathers evolved a civilization which was the wonder of the ancient world. Not only did we lead the way in philosophy and science, but in art and industries as well we stood unrivalled. No nation among the ancient or the modern has an ancestry so noble and holy, and blessed indeed are we that are born heirs to the high and sacred traditions, those great ideals of life and the soul-satisfying teachings of our Dharma without whose light life is but one purposeless protracted agony. Equipped with these teachings and ideals and with the blessings of the holy Rishis, we can, in calm confidence, set our hands to the work of bettering our present condition for we have in us all the elements that ensure success, noble examples, lofty ideals; the unfailing light of our Shastras; if we have but the faith that inspired our ancestors and driving power of that faith and thereby we could shape our conduct and reduce the teachings of our Dharma into daily practice, we may yet revive our past glories and rise to the height of a great nation at once gentle and strong, reflecting in its life and institutions the spiritual verities inculcated by our scriptures, an eloquent justification of the wisdom of our holy Rishis, a living temple of the Supreme Lord.

NEED OF A COMMON MEETING GROUND.

Such then is one of the aims and objects of the two-fold Mission which I have the honour to place before you and I started on this tour relying on the ready response and help from Hindus of all parts of Bharatavarsha. It is said that blood is thicker than water, but far more subtle and strong are spiritual sympathies, and Hindus from whatever part of the country they may hail, to whatever sects or schools of thought they may belong, are bound by the ties of spiritual brotherhood. Intellect separates but the spirit unites, and though intellectually we may be Advaitis or Vishishtadvaitis or Dvaitis, we drink at the same spiritual fount, partake of the same spiritual communion, and sinking all the differences of intellect in this spiritual identity, let us unite with hearts chastened and purified in this national workship of the Supreme Lord, for He is one, the life of our life, the death of our souls, and whether He assumes the form of Sri Narayana with His consort Sri Lakshmi reposing in Ananta, the Infinite, and with Brahma rising from the primeval lotus in his navel, or appears Himself as the Lord of the eternal burning ground in Kashi, or as the Natesha in Chidambaram, dancing His mystic dance in spiritual rapture, to inspire us with dispassion and renunciation. He is one, the ultimate and supreme Reality. But we, therefore, Vaishnavas or Shaivas, let us all join with willing hearts and ready hands to do His work, to justify His ways to men, in the firm faith that He will never forsake us in our sorest trial if we are but true to Him, and however great and gigantic is the task before us, with His blessings we are bound to carry it through successfully. The world was created by Him by sacrifice and it is upheld by Him through sacrifice, so our Shastras declare Let us, therefore, be ready with our sacrifices for rearing up His temple. In proportion to the magnitude of the task before us should be our sacrifices, and yet the meanest of us can help in this holy endeavour. For we have work here for all. We want preachers of high character and piety to teach the truths of our Dharma both to the literate and the illiterate; we want the help of educationists to supplement the present secular education by the teachings of Sanatana Dharma; we want writers to vindicate the wisdom of our scriptures; we want the help of Pandits and scholars not only to make researches in Sanskrit Literature, but also to encourage and popularise its study among the people. There are a few of our needs and we want workers, competent men, who will take up the work in the spirit of worship. To think out the ways and means for carrying this noble work, we want first of all a common meeting ground for Hindus from different parts of the country, and it has, therefore, been resolved to hold an All-India Hindu Conference at Muttra from the 22nd to the 26th March, 1916.

A COMMON PRAYER.

Gentlemen, I have already detained you, I am afraid, too long, but my excuse is the magnitude and important nature of my mission; orthodox Hinduism has slept too long, and it is high time that it should awaken to the two objects which it should do it best to guard and cherish. We should firstly worship our God and secondly we should do all we can, by word and by deed, to show our loyalty to His Divine Representative on earth. I have, therefore, to bespeak your consideration to the principal resolution passed at the All-India Sanatana Dharma Sammilan (Conference) held at Hardwar during the last Kumbha Parva. Loyalty to the King is one of the duties enjoined by our scriptures and it comes spontaneously to the Hindu. For the King by maintaining peace and order in the country enables millions of people to lead peaceful and happy lives and we realise now, better than before, the blessings of peace when we read about and hear of the miseries of Belgium and Servia. To the King, therefore, are gratitude and loyalty due for ensuring peace in the country as well as for other blessings of the beneficent rule. But as our august Emperor takes a benevolent and keen personal interest in the welfare of his subjects, he has a stronger claim on our gratitude and loyalty. Gentlemen, the task of governing a country inhabited by people of different faiths and creeds, we should realise, is a very difficult one and requires not merely a sound mind but a broad heart as well, and it could be achieved only by adhering to strict neutrality in matters of religion. But this neutrality in the case of our rulers has neither been a hostile nor an altogether indifferent one, but it is a benevolent neutrality, and we have proofs of this benevolent attitude of our Government not only in the interest taken by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India in the cultivation of our Sanskrit-learning and literature, but in the deep and active sympathy shown in the matter of the Hindu University which has now been established. It is, therefore, but meet and proper that we Hindus should give full expression to our gratitude and loyalty to His august Majesty the King-Emperor by adopting a common prayer for his long life and prosperity, as was resolved upon by the All-India Sanatana Dharma Sammailan at its first session at Hardwar. One of the objects of this gathering is to discuss what form the prayer should take and the different proposals and suggestions would be finally considered at the next sitting of the All-India Hindu Conference to be held at Muttra.

Gentlemen, I have finished. I believe that I have sufficiently explained to you the object of my visit. No nobler object can appeal to your enthusiastic support and active help than the reviving of our ancient Aryan culture, of holding aloft the sacred banner of Sanatana Dharma, of lighting afresh the torch of divine wisdom, so that its light may guide the feet of humanity to-day as it did of yore, and believe me, the blessings of our holy Rishis and the Supreme Lord of the Universe are ever with those who work for the spiritual regeneration of man. I have every hope that you will endorse and give full support to the two-fold mission that has brought me amongst you.

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OPINIONS.

Extract from the "Times of India." 8th April 1913.

STATUE OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE IN BOMBAY.

The above is a reproduction of a photograph of the statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Bombay High Court Judge, eminent social reformer, and educationist, which has been placed on the north-eastern corner of the Cooperage and is to be unveiled on Wednesday by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill. Mr. Ranade died in 1900, and his friends and admirers have long been anxious that his memory should be perpetuated, but there have been numerous difficulties to be contended with.

The statue is seven feet in height, and is mounted on a six foot pedestal. It is the work of Mr. G K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor. Mr Mhatre has been considerably handicapped by the fact that there was only one photograph of the late Mr. Ranade, who had a strong dislike for the camera, but those who knew him declare that the likeness is extraordinarily good. Mr. Ranade is shown standing in a characteristic attitude. He is wearing his judicial robes and is carrying in his right hand a legal scroll, and the reproduction is so faithful that even the defect, which Mr. Ranade had in the right eye, is clearly shown. Mr. Mhatre found the folds of the robes presented special difficulties, and he had to place a cushion in marble at the back as a support.

The arrangements for the raising of subscriptions and the erection of the statue have been carried out by a committee which had the Chief Justice (Sir Lawrence Jenkins) as the president, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas as Secretary.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

FRENCH ECONOMY.

BEST MATERIALS USED SPARINGLY.

Facts often seem contradictory. It is a fact that France is a thrifty nation, but it is a daily experience that French housekeeping is, in many things, apparently extravagant, writes a Paris correspondent of "The Times."

The middle-class Englishwoman lifts her hands in horror at the way French cooks use butter and despise dripping. Butter at 2s. 6d. and 3s. the lb. is used for cooking in a great many French kitchens even in war time. Sometimes oil is used in its place, but it is almost if not quite as expensive. No substitute for either is ever employed. Eggs have no substitute either, and sweets are notoriously dear. No one ever has cheap puddings. The result is that everything used in a French kitchen is extremely expensive. And yet the French housekeeper is renowned for her thrift and justly so. But "what is one man's meat is another's poison." French people like to live in one way, English people like to live in another. They go to live in each other's countries and they ask of the foreign country to give them all the things they hold most precious in their own. The result is a misinterpretation of facts. If English people have to be economical in England, it must be in the English way, to suit English taste and English climate. But if they have to be economical in France they must be so in the French way. So it is not much good preaching French economy in England. And yet there are certain simple rules of life which may be applied anywhere, and France has many things to teach us from her kitchen, especially in war time.

REDUCED KITCHEN EXPENSES.

The poorer middle classes, the aristocracy which has not gilded its coat of arms with plebeian gold, and a large proportion of the working classes, have reduced their kitchen expenses very thoroughly since the war began. Meat once a day is the rule, not the exception, and simplicity is a marked feature of every meal. The early breakfast of tea or coffee with rolls and butter (such excellent butter) is followed by a mid-day lunch of three courses—a dish of rice or macaroni, a meat and vegetable course, cheese and fruit. In the evening comes, a good vegetable soup, a dish of eggs, vegetables or one of the many varieties of macaroni flavoured with an appetizing sauce, and then a compote of cooked fruit. The afternoon meal at 4 or 5 o'clock does not count for much in these days, as it rarely means more than a biscuit a piece of bread with some chocolate, or a dry cake.

Such rules apply to the economically-inclined and to those forced to be economical, not to those whose means and inclinations permit them to indulge in richer food and more of it. When we read of English working men and women spending all their increased earnings on luxuries, it is then that French thrift seems admirable. There are, of coure, plenty of cases in France of working men and women who play ducks and drakes with their wages; but the majority are saving, as the subscriptions to the War Loan have proved.

WOMEN WHO KEEP THE PURSE.

The Frenchwoman is the mainspring of economy in the household. In the working classes and *petite bourgeoisie* she holds the purse strings, and nothing atonishes that class of Frenchwoman more than the amazing situation which prevails in England: that of the woman dependent on an allowance from the man. In France it is much more general for the man to have an allowance from his wife. He earns, she earns, he hands over his earnings to her, she gives him what he asks her for and after she has deducted her housekeeping expenses, they bank the rest, either in a stocking or in the post office or in some sound investment.

I have often heard a Frenchwoman of the people talk about this arrangement, and from her attitude it would seem that her responsibilties have taught her wisdom in money matters. She dislikes waste and she loves saving. Some of us still believe that the "love of money is the root of all evil." but, from another point of view, it must be allowed that it is also the guiding star of economical order when balanced by hard work. Without the hard work such love must be inexcusable and immensely harmful.

Take the kitchen as the starting point of the Frenchwoman' economy, as the kitchen is really the starting point of any household's success or failure. In it there is no waste, even when the most expensive materials are used. I am almost inclined to say that there is no waste because the most expensive materials are used. For to use expensive materials teaches careful use, and careful use of anything is a much more practical economy than careless use of anything cheap.

EVERY SCRAP USED.

Every scrap of butter is scraped from the dishes into what an American friend of mine calls a "cooking cup"; every leaf of salad is used, either for salad or soup; every scrap of cheese goes to the flavouring of macaroni or rice. But none of these economies are made in a house where there is an extravagant mistress, and they are only carried out thoroughly where the mistress herself supervises the cooking. This a great many middle-class Frenchwoman do, and waste and extravagance only prevail in the kitchens of the rich people, who prefer to "live richly, rather than to die rich."

Frankly to be economical all day and every day is a severe test on the character, and to be really admirable must have some fine incentive. At present the women of all nations have that incentive—their country's good; and it is for England's good that we do well to study French methods of feminine economy.

A word about wine drinking. The French light wines are renowned, and at one time most French people drank them; but for some years now water has been drunk by a great many French men and women who could not afford good wine and will not take wine that is sold cheaply and made harmful by unnatural attributes. Unfortunately, the working classes have not realized the force of this argument, and the fight against alcoholism now going on in France is the result.

LATEST LONDON FASHIONS.

(Reproduced from "The Sartorial Gaze tte.")

Some Smart Overcoats.

THE FUR BELT.

The skirt ending slightly above the natural waist-line has done much to abolish the belt which, in the nineties, was one of the most important articles of dress, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." There is, however, compensation in everything, and the long Russian coats now in fashion have carried belts to extreme widths. People, for instance, with what used to be called figures gain the straight flat appearance almost entirely by means of a broad square felt worn very loose. Its straightness is frequently added to by means of a fur trimming, or again, it may itself be made of one fur and its edges trimmed with another.

The effect of the belt, without using an actual belt, can be gained by edging the top of the high skirt with fur. This is very pretty when the fur is also used in conjunction with the right kind of blouse. Thus, a dark blue or dark green skirt, the top of which is edged with narrow dark fur looks very well when worn with a blouse of the same colour, but made of ninon or something light and transparent.

The same effect can be gained by trimming the blouse rather low down with a line of fur. The line can be carried on up to the neck, giving the effect of a bolero. Owing to their light colours, the suggestion of the belt fur is prettiest in evening dresses. Thus a charming dress can be made of white ninon, girdled with pale-blue velvet. The upper edge of the velvet is followed round by a thin band of dark fur. It just gives point to an otherwise ultra-simple dress without introducing, a hard line or hard colouring. A pretty combination is that of an emerald-green dress skirt, belted with grey squirrel. There is a huntress suggestion about it which suits the time of year.

LADIES AS OSTLERS.

A notable example of the utilisation of female labour in war time is afforded by three large military horse depots at Reading.

There is not a single man on any of the staffs, the work of attending to the horses being done by gentlewomen. Some of them have been brought up in Australian and Canadian horse ranches, but most of them are members of the South Berks and other hunts. The depots are convalescent homes for Army horses. They have been organised by Mr. Cecil Aldin, the sporting artist and a joint master of the South Berks Hunt.

The 50 ladies working at the depots wear caps, short breeches, and gaiters. They meet the horses at the railway stations a do all that is necessary for their comfort, duly dispatching them from the railway stations when they are restored to health.

LONDON CLOTHES.

INDIAN RED AND THE LITTLE CAPE.

Indian red, worn by a small and select minority, has been insidiously threatening the supremacy of dark green, which has ousted dark blue, in London at least, for really smart wear, says a writer in "The Times." Its appearance as yet is limited to the few who know and who wear it with discretion, together with skunk and the high muff-collar, which has passed the line of the mouth and is now climbing upwards so quickly that presently we shall only just be able to look over it.

But besides this colour, so becoming to a dark complexion, there is seen an occasional frock in claret or Burgundy that goes excellently with dark fur trimmings. These colours are not yet universal, but for that reason are all the smarter and suit the texture of the richer velour cloths. Skunk, being the most popular trimming, has advanced in price, and now one hears that to cope with the difficulty of fast dyes for its less expensive imitators Himalayan goat which resembles this pelt very closely after it has passed through the hands of the furrier, is being used as a trimming.

The loose three-quarter coat, fur edged, with fur-edged short skirt showing at no great distance underneath, has been worn a good deal lately. A heightened effect is given to its swing by the long Vandyked points at the side which have made their appearance with some frequency on costumes made by the leading London houses. But taken all round, there is sweet reasonableness in all the London fashions and competitive extravagance has for the present disappeared.

A very charming new note is seen in the little shoulder-cape which has also made a furtive and occasional appearance. Early in the coming year it is safe to prophesy it will be still more popular Women who would never dare to mix furniture of different periods in their houses have quite a different attitude towards dress, and this revival from the early days of the First Empire is now worn with the wide skirt and the Pompadour hair-dressing. In fur it appears as a pelerine with a high throttling neck, but presently we shall see it in velvets and early spring cloths. Another variation on winter things is the very short flowing fur coat with, of course, the high collar. This looks its best in pony-skin or seal-dyed musquash edged with skunk and worn over a nigger-brown coat-frock with a hatter's plush hat of the same shade. Nigger-brown is an established colour, but the difficulty is to get enough of it.

London is not altering its headgear much. The Welshwoman's hat is dead. An occasional one is still seen worn with a short veil—called for by the hardness of the outline—but it only looks odd, and the attempt to wreathe a brim with quaint-coloured flowers which was made by one hat artist found no favour. And that is why the plain hat with a good line and a slight curl to the brim is liked though so universal. Its plainness is costly and cannot be achieved in poor mediums. Already it is being wreathed with wonderful flowers made in a London house which has started since the war and which already exports to Paris. These wreaths, however, with their strange colouring, are expensive.

Soon we shall probably see the crown of the curly-brimmed sailor rising; already one or two models are to be seen; they owe their height to the hats like the Girondin and the Welsh shapes, which have not found much favour on account of their narrow brims. The tight dressing of the hair is best suited to a hat hightly tilted, and this tilt is only possible with a brim.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

The housewife now-a-days has some serious points to take into account in the making of puddings. Everything costs more; many of the necessary ingredients are imported, so she naturally wishes to use as few of them as possible. Common sense will help greatly. Dried fruit can be eked out firstly, with vegetables, such as carrots and potatoes, preferably the former, because they are sweet. They should not be cooked and chopped as some do, but simply grated raw and added to the fruit mixture. Then when currants, sultanas, and raisins are expensive half of the quantity can be omitted, and dates, figs, and prunes substituted. Fresh fruit forms a most satisfactory blending with currants and raisins, and apples and bananas are delicious and not prohibitive in price.

Suet has to be next taken into consideration. Beef is best for the purpose but beef suet has risen in price, so dripping may very well be used instead, and there are butter substitutes which do not yield less excellent results than suet. As to the latter, the housewife who puts mutton fat into her mixture will fail in her endeavour to save, for the slightest flavour of that will spoil a whole batch of puddings.

Flour, bread, or both, must be put in, but stale bread soaked, squeezed out, and sweetened, does just as well as fresh, and a little more bread than usual will not spill the pudding. Demerara sugar is quite as good as castor, and costs less, while cheaper still as a sweetening ingredient is black treacle. With this, caramel, which many regard as necessary to give the black colour, need not be added. Golden syrup is inexpensive and is good sweetening; marmalade does very well; and honey is always liked. Prunes mixed with the fruit in the proportion of ½lb to 4lb, give the rich black shade, and also add just that slight tartness which is appetising.

Cooking is sometimes a difficult matter. This year it must be done in a thrifty way. A large saucepan, copper, or kettle is wanted, but the fuel that cooks one pud-boiling. After the first row has been set in place a series of lathes should be arranged on top, then the second set of puddings placed on them, and these are cooked by steam. Basins with lids, or tins closed similarly, are preferable to cloths, and the time is put at four to six hours for a 2lb, pudding, with the addition of another hour's boiling before serving. Basins or tin moulds must be well greased and closely sealed to keep all the goodness of the fruit in the mixture. Where a mincing machine is at hand it is a good plan to run the fruit through it, for the better the fruit is chopped the more moist will be the whole pudding.

PLUM PUDDING.

Required: Four cooking apples, peeled, quartered, cored, and chopped up small, 1½lb finely-chopped beef suet, 1lb Demerara sugar, 1lb small raisins or sultanas, 1lb plums, stoned and cut into quarters, ½lb currants, 4oz shredded candied peel, two teaspoonfuls of grated nutmeg, one level dessert spoonful of salt, 1lb breadcrumbs, or a similar quantity of soaked bread, and ½lb sifted flour four eggs, one wineglassful brandy or rum, ½ pint of milk.

Put all the above-named dry ingredients into a mixing pan, together with the soaked ding will suffice for half a dozen, and every cook knows that steaming is better than bread, if such is used in place of breadcrumbs, mix all thoroughly, and pour on the brandy or rum. Next beat up the eggs, add these to the milk, mix well; then stir into the fruit etc., and blend the whole thoroughly; cover the pan until required. Fill up three to four pudding basins previously buttered, tie over each with a buttered and floured cloth, and steam or boil the puddings from six to seven hours.

LESS EXPERIENCE PUDDING.

Required: 1lb flour, 1lb breadcrumbs, or soaked bread, 1lb chopped suet, ½lb figs chopped small, ½lb carrots grated finely, ½lb currants, ½lb sultanas or raisins (stoned), 1/4lb mixed peel (shredded), ½lb moist sugar, one lemon, rind and juice, one teaspoonful mixed spice, three eggs, ½ gill milk, and two tablespoonfuls orange marmalade.

Put all the dry ingredients into a basin and mix well with the marmalade. Stir in the beaten eggs and the milk to make the mixture rather moist. Fill into well-greased pudding basins, tie over, and steam or boil for about six hours or longer.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING WITHOUT SUET.

Required: 1lb breadcrumbs, ½lb shelled Brazil nuts, 1oz almonds (blanched and skinned), ½lb green apples, one lemon, ½lb sultanas, ½lb currants, ½lb mixed peel, two bananas, ½lb dates, ½lb Demerara sugar, three eggs, 1½ gills milk, one teaspoonful salt.

Chop the nuts and almonds rather small. Peel, core, and chop the apples finely. Peel the bananas and chop up small. Stone and chop up the dates, and shred finely the peel. Put all these ingredients into a mixing pan, together with the breadcrumbs, the sultanas, and currants (cleaned) and the salt. Peel thinly the lemon and chop the rind finely. Extract the juice of the lemon and add to the fruit. Mix all thoroughly. Beat up the eggs and stir these as well as the milk gradually into the above. When well mixed put the mixture into well-buttered pudding basins. Cover, and tie over and greased paper and pudding cloth. Steam or boil from five to six hours.

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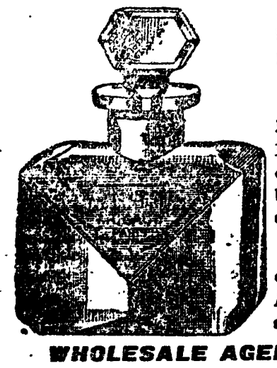

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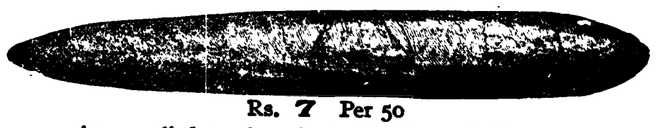

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